THE PLEAsaunt and vvittie Plaie of the Cheastes renewed with Instructions both to learne it easely and to plaie it wel. Lately translated out of Italie into Frenche: And nowe set furth into English By I. R. (James Rowbotham.) 1569.

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LIBER AD LECTOREM.

HVnc ego pingo iocum lusori fraude carentem.
Cætera sunt variis omnia plena dolis.
Nobilis hic iocus est, vllas nec suscitat iras.
Atræ nec quicquam bilis inesse potest.
Cætera semper habent fucos, hic sēper Aplastos
Cætera fraus ornat, nullus in hoc dolus est.
Et si flexibili ligno latrunculus omnis
Cultro excindatur, stetq3 carens anima
Hic tamen armati nunc militis induit arma
Belligeriq3 gerit ligneus effigiem.
Sunt hic regis omnis qui suscepere regendi
Penthesilea quibus prima locata loco est.
Sunt comites, equites, elephantes, sunt puditesq3
Ex quibus est acies ordine stincta bono.
Ludite nunc reges, animis secludite curas
Regaliq3 ioco tempora conterite:
Ludite nunc proceres, nunc anglica lude iuuētus
Et mercatores ludite, lude puer.
Vxor lude, rogo, colludas atq3 merite
Et simul innuptæ ludite pierides
Ludite ductores, ludat quoq3 miles in armis.
Ludite militiæ, ludite vterque domi.
Si quis in hoc abaco cupiat perdiscere quicquam
Me legat vt lecto doctior esse queat.

W. ward.

EX DONO Bibl. Bodl. FR. DOUCE

To the right honorable;

the Lorde R. D. Maistre of the Quenes horse, and knight of the noble order of garter. J. R. citisin of London wissheth long lyfe with encrease of godly honour,

AS the graue and waighty affaires of Princes (most honorable) require menne of profoūd knowledge and experience, which must daily consider and cast in their myndes some good, holesome and profitable counsel for the gouernement of the cōmon wealth by good lawes: so also muste they for recreation-sake, surcease sometime from thos extreme trauailes of the minde and refresh theyr memorie and carefull heades with some recreatiue exercise meete for their estate. And as ther be for noble mē noble pastimes

inuented first onelye for the nobilitie) as feates of armes, turneys, fighting at the barriers runnynge at the tilt, cleane ryding of horses, with other lyke, whereby the nobilitie of realmes was firste increased & great renowne gotten, and were done altogether with the strength of the arme and corage of the hart: so is there also for the lyke, certain other wittie inuentions of playes or games to recreate the mynde withall, and are learned and exercised not with the outwarde strength of the bodye, but with the inwarde force of witte and intelligence, to the great sharpening of the ententiue partes of mannes vnderstanding, the which I will not trouble your Lordship with, in numbrynge them: but amonge so manye as are vsed and exercised in courtes of Princes, in Lordes, knightes, and Gentelmens houses, none (in my iudgement) is more mete for noble men then the noble playe or game of the Cheastes inuented firste by a noble

Philoso-

Philosopher, or as som thinke by the noble Kynge Xerxes. Wherein if I shoulde declare perticulerly the wit, the inuention, the warlike order, the polityke conueyaunce, that great pleasure is taken in it, of them that haue practised the knowledge of it. I shoulde seme to tedious vnto your Lordshyppe: but yet lest I shoulde pretermitte the commendation of suche a kingly game, I thought it my dutie to present your Lordshippe with this lytle booke, teachynge an order howe to playe perfitly and to the aduauntage, with the names that both the French men, Spaniardes and Italians call the Cheastmen by, and also the fashion and ordering of the cheastbourde, whiche was neuer before this tyme in our tonge as farre as I canne learne with so good and compendious a waye to learne the same. And althoughe I knowe that both your Lordship, with diuers other of the noble men and gentlemen of this realme can play excellēt-

ly at this game of the Cheast, & haue as deepe knowledge therein as either Frenchmen, Italians or Spaniards haue: yet because none euer attempted to put in writyng the feate, wit, and pollicie that is in it, and that thei vnderstande. I was so bolde (hauing founde it translated out of Frenche into Englishe after the forme and maner in all poyntes as it is here printed) to chose your honoure too whome I mighte offer this simple present, trustinge that as your Lordshippe doth alwayes gratefullye accept more the giuers good will, than the value of the gyft, the same will receyue this booke into the number of those which other haue geuen vnto your honour, although of greater importaunce, yet not of greater good will. Whiche I doubt not but in many thynges you wil delyte to reade, and to consider when so euer occasion shalbe offred to your lordshyppe to playe at the same game, beyng a pastime without all tediousnes, ma-

lice,

lice, melancoly, anger, gile, or deceit, and hath in it self a certaine maiestie both in the setting of the men and also in naming them. Besides that it hath formam instructæ aciei and of a raunged battaile the kynge placed in the middle as is séene by the settinge of the menne. The cause why, of whom, and when it was made, your Lordshyppe shall reade in the beginning of the booke whiche is a thyng worthy to be knowen, for that it is now so commonly vsed in this realme, as wel of noble men as of others of lower estate and degrée, to the great quickening of their witte and memorie. Whiche game as it is kinglye and honest, and méete for diuers sortes of menne, so is it (in manye mennes iudgementes) not altogether vnprofitable for Captains, Conductours of armies, and common Souldiours. For out of those woddē mē may som knowledge be had how to marche and sette furth Soldiours in the fielde, howe to garde a kynge,

and what forces ought to be in the sides of the battaile, as in the discourse of playing it, men maye easely see.

Thus leauynge to holde your Lordshyppe with any longer Epistle from the readyng of the booke, I wishe the same longe lyfe in healthe, with muche encrease of vertue and honor.

(❧)

Your Lrodshippes to commaunde Iames Rovvbothnm.

To the reader.

IT may peraduenture ſéeme ſtraunge vnto ſome that any manne ſhoulde beſtow his labour and tyme in ſettyng out ſuch kynde of bookes as thys is, whereby menne may learne to playe, when in dede moſte men are geuen rather to play then to ſtudye. And becauſe there maye be alledged ſome reaſons, why no man ought to allure anye vnto games: ſome more curious then wyſe wyll by and by catch occaſion yf not to condempne, yet to diſproue the trauayle and paynes that hath ben taken in this, and ſo thinke that eyther the authour or the tranſlatour myght haue bene muche better occupied. Whoſe opinion and iudgement I graunt were true & good if it were a booke cõteining anye art of dyſe playe, of cogging, or ſettynge dyce, of falſhod in carde play, or any

other like sleights for the deceiuyng one another or for sturringe men to anger as such games do often times. But for asmuche as this game or rather kingly pastime is not only voyd of all crafte, gyle, fraude, deceyt, colour, swearing, staring, impacience, fretting, or fallinge out: but also it breadeth in playes a certaine studye, pollicie, wit, forcast, memorie, with other properties, to make men circũspect not only in playing this game, but also comparinge it to a publicke gouernement, or more properly a battel, all men as well Captaines as souldiours, maye pyke oute of these wodden pieces some pretie pollicie how to lead or conduct liuely men in the field. For this game hath a certaine allusion or similitude of a ranged battel, as by order in placing the men and setting them forth in theyr marche, it may easely appeare. The kyng is here as a kyng in the fielde placed in the middle of his armie, and hath his wel qelouedbuæne next vn-

to.

to him, and his nobilitie aboute him, with the souldiours in the forfront orderly set. And although this bée but a briefe instruction to teache to play, yet the onlet beyuge geuen, some other will solowe to amplifie or to finisshe this ingenious and prettie deuise, that thereby the subtelties and hidden gyles of this game maye bee more discouered, with ỹ maner howe to playe without bourd or men walkyng or ridyng on horse backe with as great delite and contentation as if they had the chesse bourd and men in their handes, which thyng is done by diligent noting the place and houses wherein eche man standeth, and whither or into what house he marcheth or may marche, euery one hauing his way appoynted him to go. And in the meane time content yourselfe with this, for I assure you the difficultie to expresse or set oute the types and figures of the menne is so muche and the chardges so greate, that as yet no manne woulde euer

gladly taken in hand to prynt them. Albeit Hieronimus Cardanus in hys boke de varietate rerum, geueth a certain forme and maner, how to set out in print the cheste bourd and the mē vpon it, accordynge to the diuersitie of the colours blacke and whyte.

But he that would folow him should cut as manye bourdes and diuers figures of menne as the playe hath diuers wayes to bée played, whyche woulde be intollerable charges.

And therefore (curiositie set a parte) take in good worthe these types and figures here presented vntyll some better inuention be founde. For I doubt not but there be in Englande as good heades as eyther Italians or Spaniards, that can if they woulde inuent as fine a way to play at thys game as this is: but yet when a thing is begon, it is the easier and the soner made an ende of. Nowe they that will playe well at thys game, muste beware that they talke not with anye other standynge by, nor geue eare to

any

any that talketh by, for then shall hys
senses be occupied so with other mat-
ters that hys enemye that playeth a-
gainst him will with his diligence gi-
ue him ỹ foyle: for this game (as the
best players say) requireth the whole
man, and consequently al the senses.
Take hede also that the by standers
(whiche commonly sée more then the
players, do neither by signe or worde
admonishe your aduerse party of any
good or gaynfull draughte: for that is
one thinge amonge many other that
causeth choler, and offendeth one of ỹ
players, but it is such a kynd of chol-
ler that passeth away lightly, far vn-
like the dise plaiers anger, for he fret
teth, he fumeth, he curseth, and ban-
neth the dyse, & despyteth his il lucke,
and you at the chest, blame not youre
men but your selfe, so that if you ha-
ue a mate you saye commonlye, yf I
had played thus or thus I had saued
the mate, herein is no offence to anye
but vnto your selfe, and anone it is
gone. Suche and other lyke pleasure

in there in this game, beynge a most
pyncely exercise, and full of good pol
icie, and quickenyng of a mans wit.
These things considered, I thoughte
it no labour euill bestowed to occupy
me selfe in the translation hereof, at
times extraordinarie, when my more
earnest studies and busi-
nes were done: Thus
fare well gentell
Reader.
(*)

The cheastes playe.

¶ The first Chapter.

The principle is to to knowe the pieces, to wit, the name, the number, and ỳ seat of euery one. As for the fashion of the pieces, that is according to the fantasie of the workman, which maketh them after his maner. Som make thē lyke men, wherof the kyng is the highest, and the Queene (whiche some name Amasone or ladye) is the next, bothe two crowned. The Bysshoppes some name Alphius, some fooles, and some name thē Princes, lyke as also they are nert vnto the king & the Quéene: other som cal them archers, and they are fashioned accordynge to the wyll of the workeman. The knights some call horsemen, and they are men one horse backe. The Rookes soue call

Elephantes, carynge towzes vpon their backes, and menne within the towzes. The Paunes some call fote men, and they ar souldiours on fote, carynge some of them pykes, other some harquebusches, other some bal bards, and other som the tauelin and target. Other makers of Cheastmen make them of other fashions, but the vse thereof wyll cause perfecte knowledge.

(Our Englishe Cheastmen, are commonly made nothyng lyke vnto these forsayde fashions: to wit, the kyng is made the highest or longest: the Quéene is longest nexte vnto him: ỹ byshop is made with a sharpe toppe and clouen in the middest not muche vnlyke to a byshoppes Miter: the knight hath his top cut asloope, as thoughe beyng dubbed knight: the Rooke is made lykest to the Kynge and the Queene, but that he is not so longe: the Paunes be made the smalest and least of all, and thereby they maye best be knowen. This haue I added

added hereunto good reader, for the better vnderstandyng and knowyng of the sayd cheastmen).

I will not therfore figurate them at this present: but only in speakyng of euery piece particularly, I will name them according to the most frequent phrase in the Englyshe tonge. To wit, the (kíng beynge the head of the playe) I will name kynge: the Quœne (beíng the best piece in ỹ game) I will name quene: the byshops (beíng nerte vnto the kyng & quœne) I wil name bishops: the knights (beyng nert vnto the bishops) I will call knights: the Rokes (beíng nert vnto the knights and standyng in the corners) I will call Rokes: the Paunes (standing in a rowe before them al) I will cal Paunes.

Of the Rooke, or Towre.

The Towre is named amonge: the Spaniards, Portingales, and, Italians Rocho, whyche is as muche to saye in their language,

as a Foztresse, because it is a great vpholdynge to the game, also the Towzes ar set in the vttermost ends of the Cheastbourd, as stronge rampier in the fronte. Their office is not to remoue but in necessitie, and chiefly foz the succoure of theyz kynge.

Of the knight or horseman.

The Hozseman is also named, as repzesentinge a man of Armes, whyche fighteth on hozse backe, and hys seat is next vnto the Towze, frō whence he must com into battaile, and place him selfe where he may most offend. Foz there is no piece in the Cheastbourde that moze readily may do hurt then he, because of his marching fozth, which is mede from thzæ into thzæ places, to witte, from white into blacke, & from black into whyte, and yet he ceasseth not to make his assault oz leape, although he be enuironed, pzouided ỹ he haue rom

roume to place hym selfe in.

Of the bishop or Archer

IN the auncient time Frenchmen named hym Foole, which seemeth vnto me an improper name. The Spaniardes named hym prince, with some reason: For (as Prince of the blood) he is nerer vnto the kynge and the Quæne then anye other of the Cheastmen. And som name hym Archer, because that their draughtes draw alwayes aside, and neuer forth right: as it is the office of a good Archer or Harquebusier in warre: whiche neuer planteth him self ryght against his enemy, but in skirmishing or in plaine fight, make semblaunce to shote at one, and shooteth at another, not remaynynge longe in a place. If our Cheasse Archer haue the passage open, he maye goe from one corner of the Cheastbourde into the other. But as for the aduantage of hym, or of the knyght, it is

litle, and hathe therein but the disposinge of the game, in the whych somtymes the one is better then the other. Like as also there be players or gamsters, whiche helpe them selues better with the horseman then with the archer, and some other contrarywyse.

Of the kyng.

The kyng is the head of the Conducte. According to the Spaniards, he hath libertie to assault thre roumes or stepps, as he listeth, yea he maye make the assaulte of the knight, so that he haue not the waye: but it must be then whyleste he is yet in his lodgyng, and that he is not remoued, otherwyse he can make no more but one step. Although that in Italy the kynge (if he haue the waye open) may runne al the length of the Cheastbourd, or maye remoue a Paune, to set him selfe in his place. And in Frãce thei cause him to make two

two steppes a long his front. Prouided that there bee no pieces betwene him and the Rooke, & set the rooke in the place of the king. Behold here his marchinges, and his libertie, prouided that he haue had no checke. And for to tel you the truth the king was played none otherwyse in the auciēt time, but after the maner of the Frēchmen, yea the most part of the Spaniards and Portingales (who ar estemed the best players) dyd playe it so.

Of the Quene or Amasone.

SOme name her Queene, other some Lady, it is the best piece on the Cheastbourd, also she representeth the kings wife. Her lodging in nexte to the kynges, and hath as great a trayne as the kynge.

Wtekely she representeth a kynges Lieutenant in an armye: she dothe (when she will) the office of the rookes and also of the bishops. And because that seldom the wiues go to warre, & that ỹ first that so much aduaūtaged

their

their kynde (as to go thither & worke merueiles) were the Amasones, therfore some name her Amasone whyte Amasone blacke. But aboue all, the Players ought to kepe her well, because that the game is seldome won after that she is once losste.

Of the Paune or foteman.

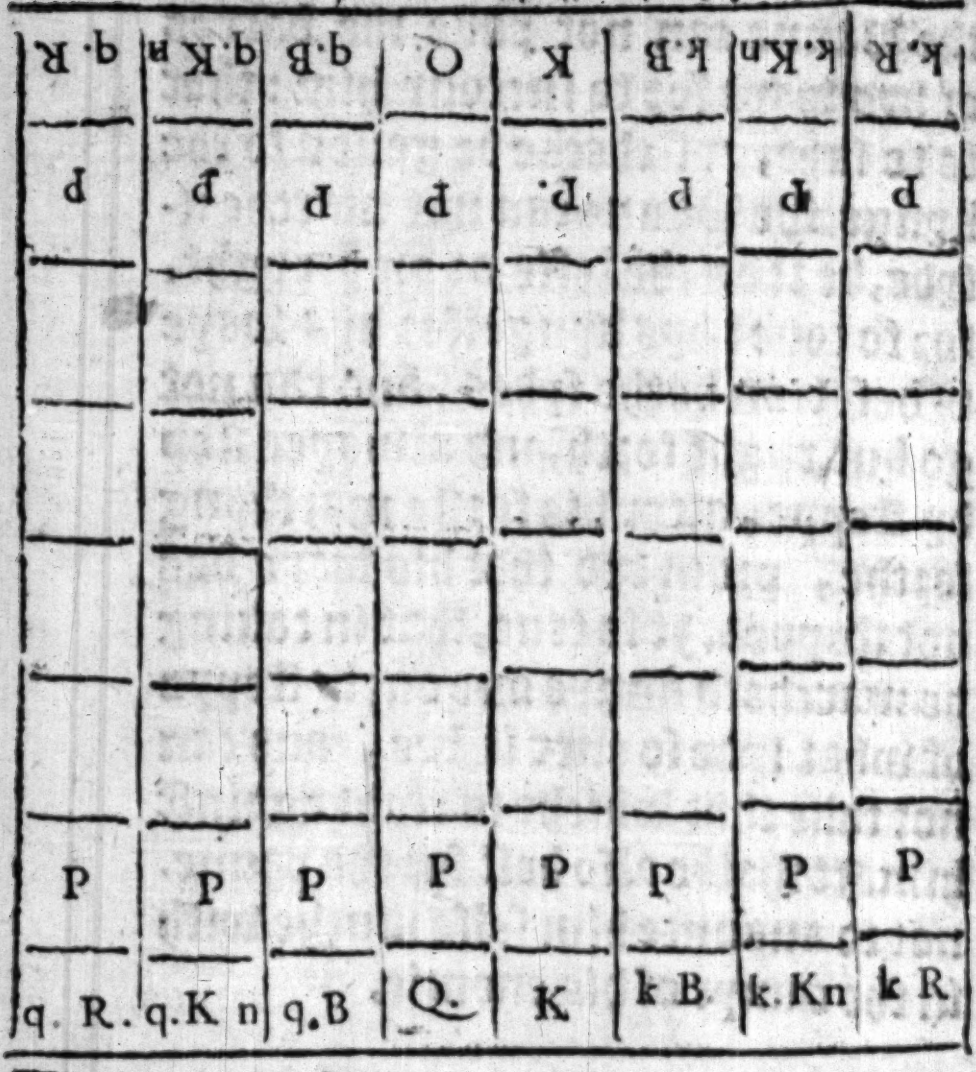
The footeman is the rampier & the target of the great Cheastemen, and by the kynges especialtie: For this cause that when he can procede so well in warre, as to arriue at the laste rancke of his enemies, he is chosen and made the best piece of the playe, to witte, he is the Queene. And if in makyng himselfe Quéene, he can geue checke, he is so muche the more to be esteemed. The marchynge forth of the Paune, for the fyrst time, is to make two assaultes or leapes, if he will, or one onely, marchyng alwayes ryght before him and not syde. And the best Paunes

are

are next vnto the kynge. Alſo, there fore when check is geuē to the kyng the Paune can not paſſe the barres of hys waye for to ſuccour him: that is to ſaye, yf checke be geuen to the kynge, the Paune can not marche aſyde, be it on the lefte, or on ẏ ryght. for to couer hys kynge: for hys waye is beſet on bothe ſydes, and can not go but ryght forth, and alwayes ſtep by ſteppe, after his fyrſte marchyng forthe, prouyded that his waye bee not ſtopped. It is true, that in taking he marcheth awrye one onely ſteppe of what ſyde ſo euer it bee, and can not take that whiche is right againſt him. It ſhalbe alſo beſt for the paune. not to auaunce him ſelfe muche with in the campe of his enemie.

The Checker or Cheaſtbourde, wherevpon are placed the pieces, euery one accordynge to hys order.

The blacke fyde.



The whyte fyde.

BEhold here the forme of the Checker or Cheastbourde, & how the Cheastmen ought to be placed in euery house, wherof there are sixtie foure in all.

To

To wit, thirty two on either halfe or side, wherof the eight vttermoſt oppoſites (or one againſt another) ar ful of principall pieces on both ſydes. The other eight alſo nerte them one bothe ſides are full of Pawnes. So that there are thirty two pieces, whi che is to eche player ſixtene, whereof there be eyght greate ones and eight litle ones. And the rowmes where euery one of them are ſet, I will name Seates: the other whiche be emptie, I wil name them places or houſes indifferently. Thorough the whi che, (aſwell Seates as places,) the greate Cheaſtmen & ſmal doe runne accordynge to their order, be it in aduancyng or reculinge, for to geue the mate to the contrary kyng. For to be able to tell you why there is ſo many houſes, and why there is neyther mo no leſſe, that paſſeth my intelligence. Neither hath any man ſpoken of it. And I beleue that there wyl bee founde none other reſolution but onelye the will of hym that made the

playe, of whom there are dyuers opinions. Some saye that it was Perses: & yet the Spaniardes do retaine the name Aredzes, albeit corrupted by the mutation of .s. into .d. sette before. r.

Other some saye that they were two brethren: The one named Libie, and the other Tirrhene, who beyng afflicted with great hunger and famine did inuent this playinge of it, they might employe their spirites so vehementlye, that they myght more easely passe the faminall affliction And in deede they passed the teme so well, that they made but three meales in two dayes.

Generall rules,

YOu muste playe no caste (or draughte) in vayne, if it be not for necessitie.

You muste make not faultie.

You must not be to hastie to playe.

Ye

Yf you haue a good draughte to make, loke yf there be not a better. Yf you haue aduauntage, you may well make a chaunge, and yet not lose it.

Yf you haue aduauntage, wherewith you may wyn the game, take good heede for vndoyng your game, nor to abandone your kynge, for to winne only a paune.

The principall thynge that you haue to doe, is to sette your kynge in a sure place, when he marcheth forth

The two Paunes whyche bee on that syde where the kyng is transported, oughte not to be remoued, but in great necessitie: for that, that often times the game is loste by remouynge the Rookes paune or knightes paune one roume, because that not there the contrarye Kynge fyndeth the way of the mate.

You muste goe abrode wyth your pieces, and not keepe them enclosed. It is good that the twoo Paunes of the kyng and of the Quæne be vpon

their fourth houses: Yea, also those of the Bysshopps.

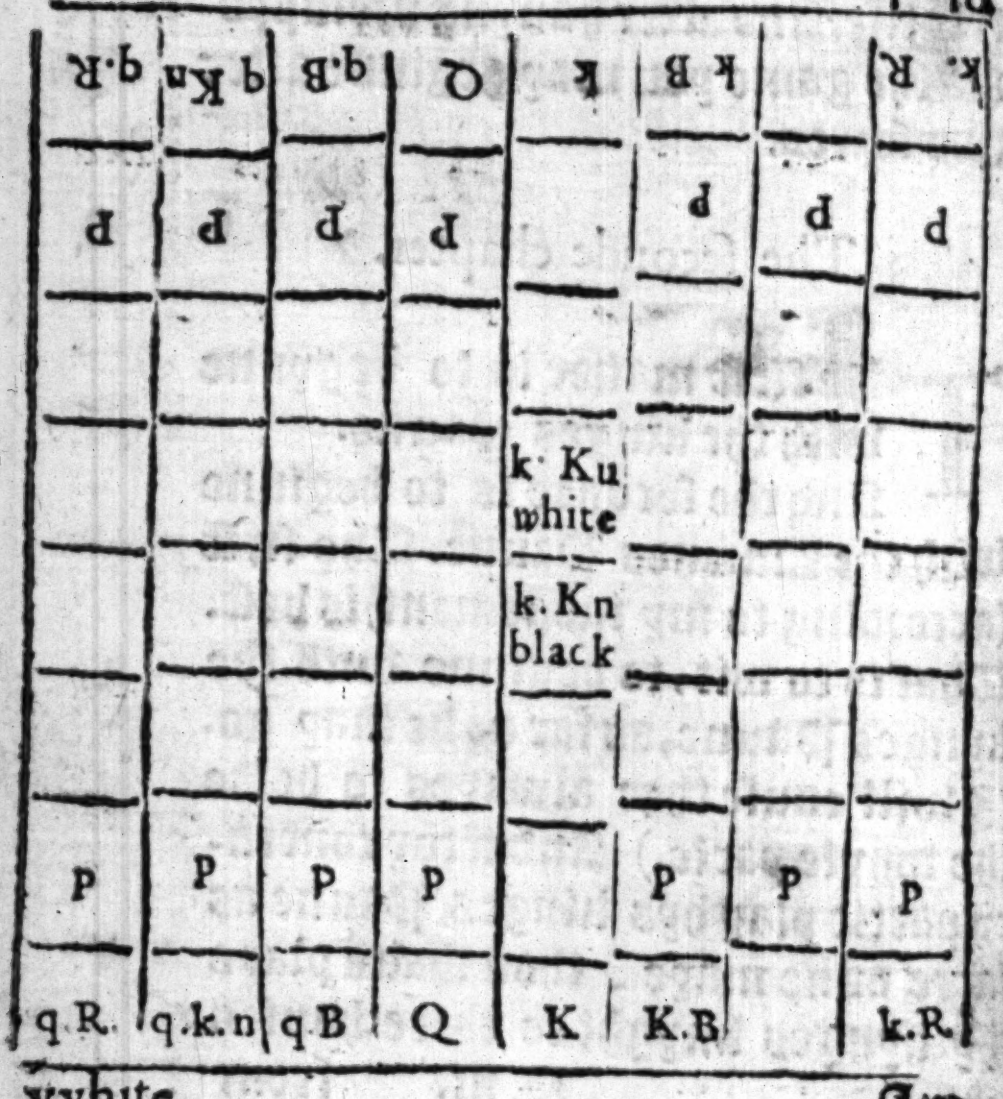
It is to be noted, for the well vnderstandyng of the marchinge forth of the Cheastmen, that the cheastbourd ought to be set in suche sorte, that the Rooke on the right syde bee set in a white place, and take ỳ cheast men whyche you wil, white or black. Further, you must knowe the name of the pieces and of the houses & places: for that cheastmen whyche are of the kinges syde, bée named the kings Cheastmen, and lykewyse the Kynges houses, vnto the middest of the Cheastbourd: Because that frome thence forwarde, those are the contrarye kynges houses. As for example, the Paune whiche is before thy kynge, is in the seconde house of thy kynge: and if thou remoue hym one steppe, he shalbe in the thyrde, or if he go as far as he may, he shalbe in the fourth house of thy Kynge: but afterwardes if he passe further, he shalbe in the fourth house of the king of the contrary

contrary partie. And so it is of all the other Cheastmen of that syde.
The other syde is that of the quéene aswell in cheastmen as in houses: for this cause it is nedeful to haue before you a Cheastbourde with the Cheastmen, for to see with youre eye the art which shalbe declared in this present treatise. And after hauyng presupposed the game you may geginne after two sortes.

The seconde chapter.

THe first maner is to begynne with the kinges Paune.
And the seconde is to beginne with the Quéenes Paune. The first (according to my iudgement) is best. That is to wit, to beginne with the kynges Paune, as far as he may go. (I will cause thee alwayes to holde the whyte parte.) And if thy contrary partie play hys kinges Paune as farre as he maye, thou shalte playe thy kynges knyght to three houses

from the kynges byſhoppe. And if he play hys kynges knyght to thre houſes frō his kynges byſhop, thou ſhalt take with thy knyght hys kynges Paune, and if he take alſo thy paune with hys knyght, playe thy Quæne before thy kyng.



And if he retyre his knyght into the thirde house of hys kynges bysshop, thou shalt geue him checke with thy quæne, in turnyng her awaye from thy knyght the whiche thou shalt remoue into the thyrde house of hys quænes bishop. And he can not playe so wel but that he shal lose his quene.

Blacke.

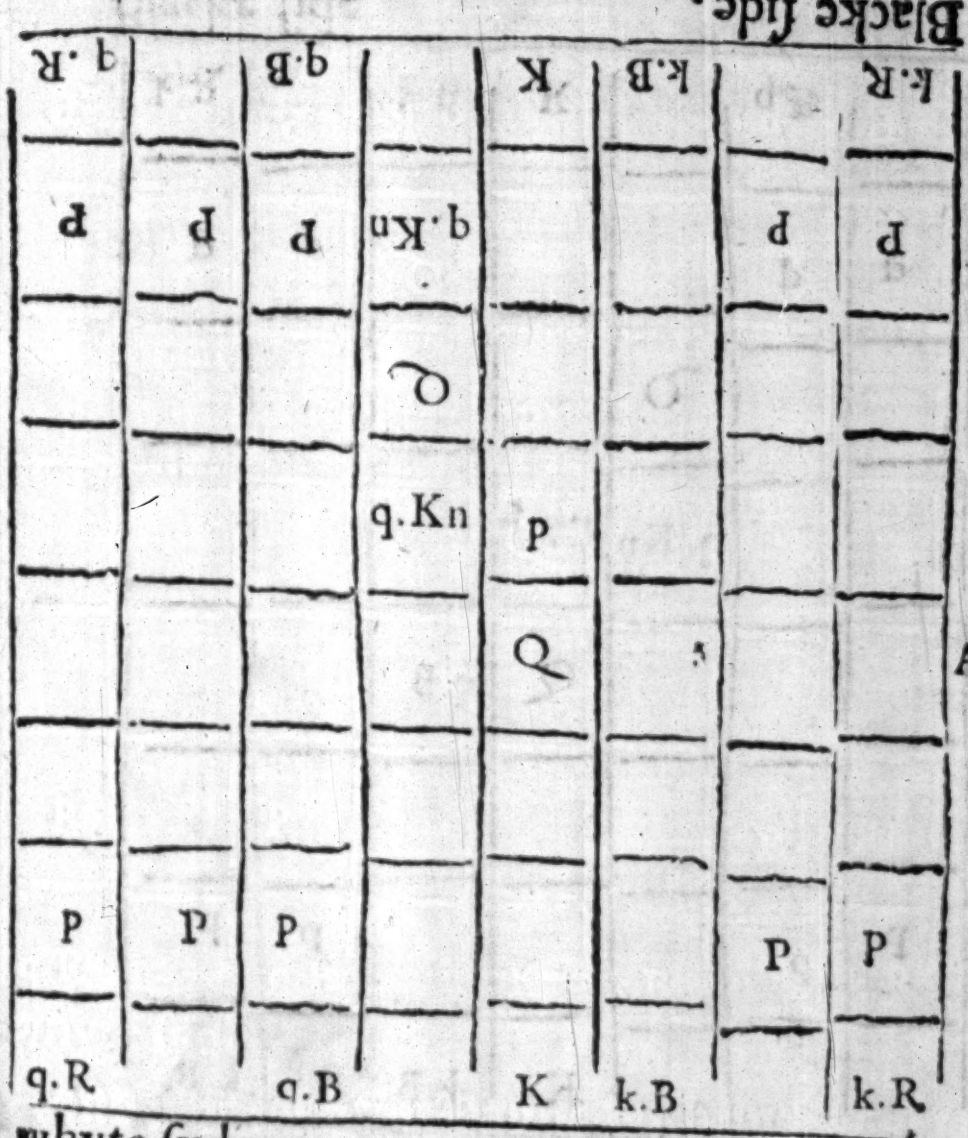
q. R	q. K n	q. B	Q.	K.	k. B		k. R
p	p	p	p	P.	p	p	p
		k. K n			k. K n		
P	P	P	P	Q.	p	P	P
q. R.	q. K n	q. B		K	k B.		k R

vvhite.

And if he remoue not his knight, but play his quéene before his kyng thou shalt take his knight with thy quene then he will play his Quéenes paune one roume against thy knyght, to the ende that if thou remoue it frome thence, he maye take thy Quéene.

For this cause thou shalte playe thy Quéenes Paune as farre as he maye go, and if he playe the Paune of hys kynges byshop one steppe, thou shalt play the paune of thy kyngs byshopp askar as he maye goe, and if he take thyknyght with his quénes paune, thou shalt take his paune with that of thyne, and if he playe his other knyghte to the seconde house of hys quéene, thou shalt remoue thyne to the thirde house of thy quenes bishop by that meanes thy queene shall remaine safe. And if the paune of hys kinges byshopp take thy paune, thou shalt play thy knyght to the fourthe place of his quene for to take her, & if he sette her in her thirde house, thou shalt take his paune with thyne.

And



And if he take thy Paune with hys knyght, thou shalt set thy Quéenes byshoppe in the fourthe house of thy kings bishop, and in so doing he shall loose of force hys knyght: but yf he take not thy paune with his knyght, he shall haue losse hys.

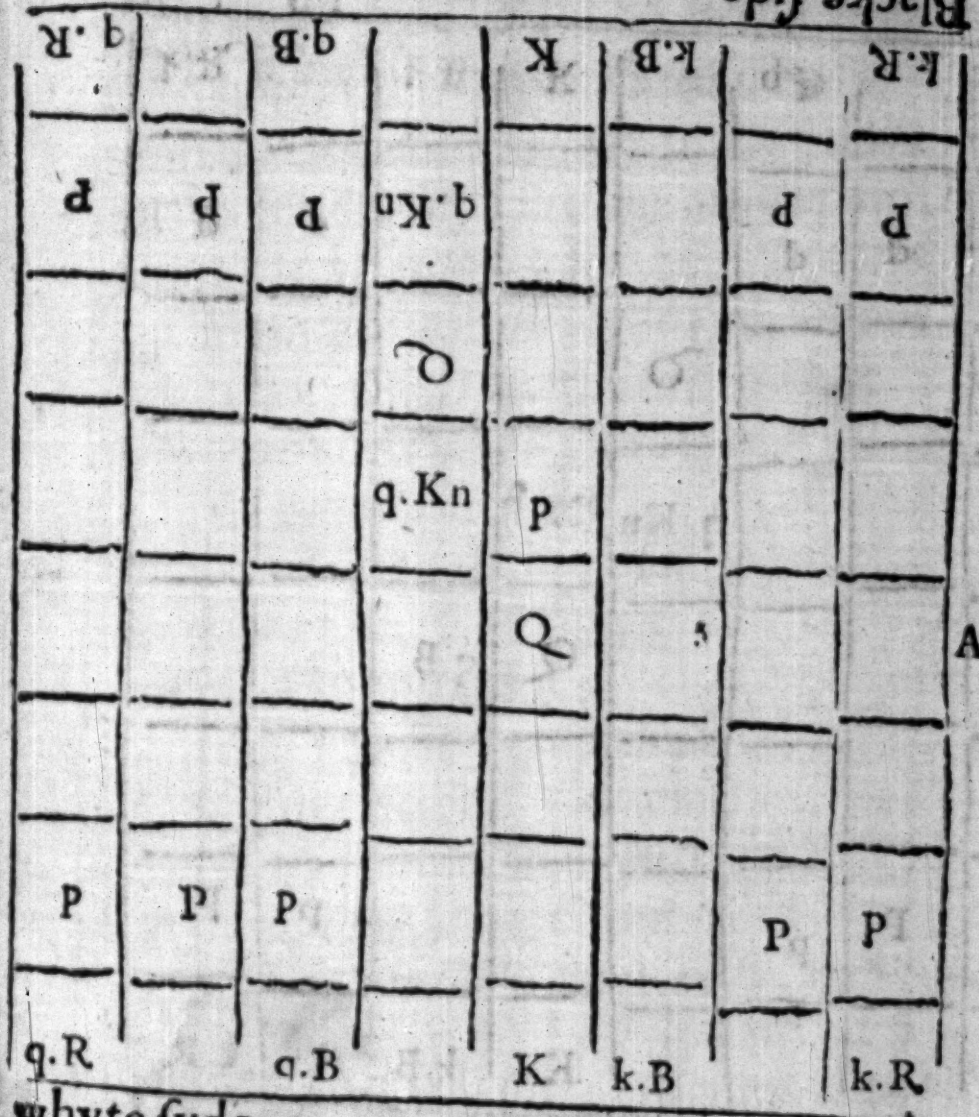
Thys table is the continuatiō of the first leuing the. 2. marked vvith. B.1.

And if he remoue not his knight, but play his quéene before his kyng thou shalt take his knight with thy quene then he will play his Quénes paune one roume against thy knyght, to the ende that if thou remoue it frome thence, he maye take thy Quéne.

For this cause thou shalte playe thy Quénes Paune as farre as he maye go, and if he playe the Paune of hys kynges byshop one steppe, thou shalt play the paune of thy kyngs byshopp askar as he maye goe, and if he take thyknyght with his quénes paune, thou shalt take his paune with that of thyne, and if he playe his other knyghte to the seconde house of hys quéene, thou shalt remoue thyne to the thirde house of thy quenes bishop by that meanes thy queene shall remaine safe. And if the paune of hys kinges byshopp take thy paune, thou shalt play thy knyght to the fourthe place of his quene for to take her, & if he sette her in her thirde house, thou shalt take his paune with thyne.

And

Blacke syde.



whyte syde.

And if he take thy Paune with hys knyght, thou shalt set thy Quēnes byshoppe in the fourthe house of thy kings bishop, and in so doing he shall loose of force hys knyght: but yf he take not thy paune with his knyght, he shall haue losse hys.

Thys table is the continuatiō of the first leuing the. 2. marked vvith. B.1.

Blacke syde

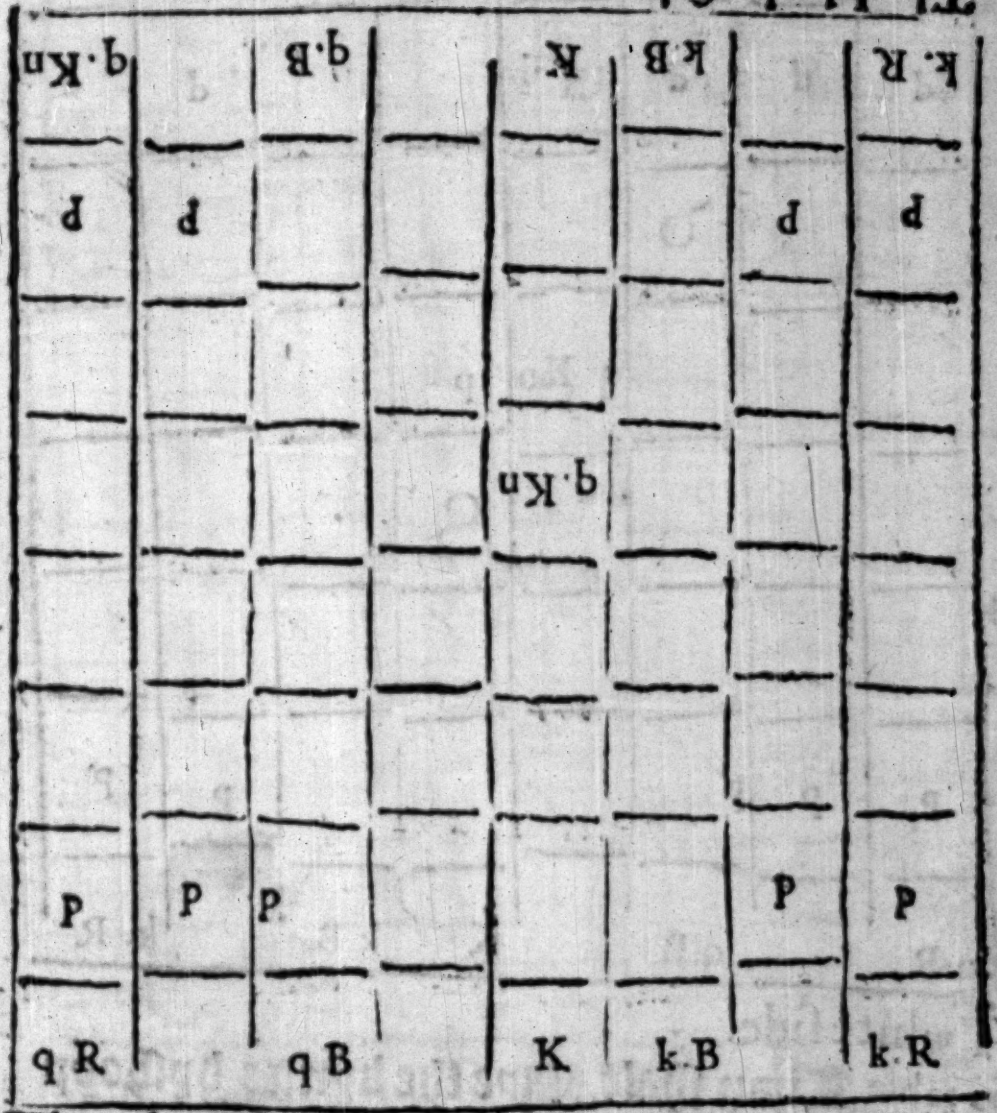
whyte syde.

If in steede of takynge thy Paune with his knyght, he take it with hys quene, thou shalt take his with thine, whyche afterwarde shall be taken wyth his knyght. Thys done, thou shalt geue him check with thy knight in takyng the Paune of his quænes

byshop,

byshop, and therefore he shalbe forced to loose his quéene Rooke.

The blacke side.

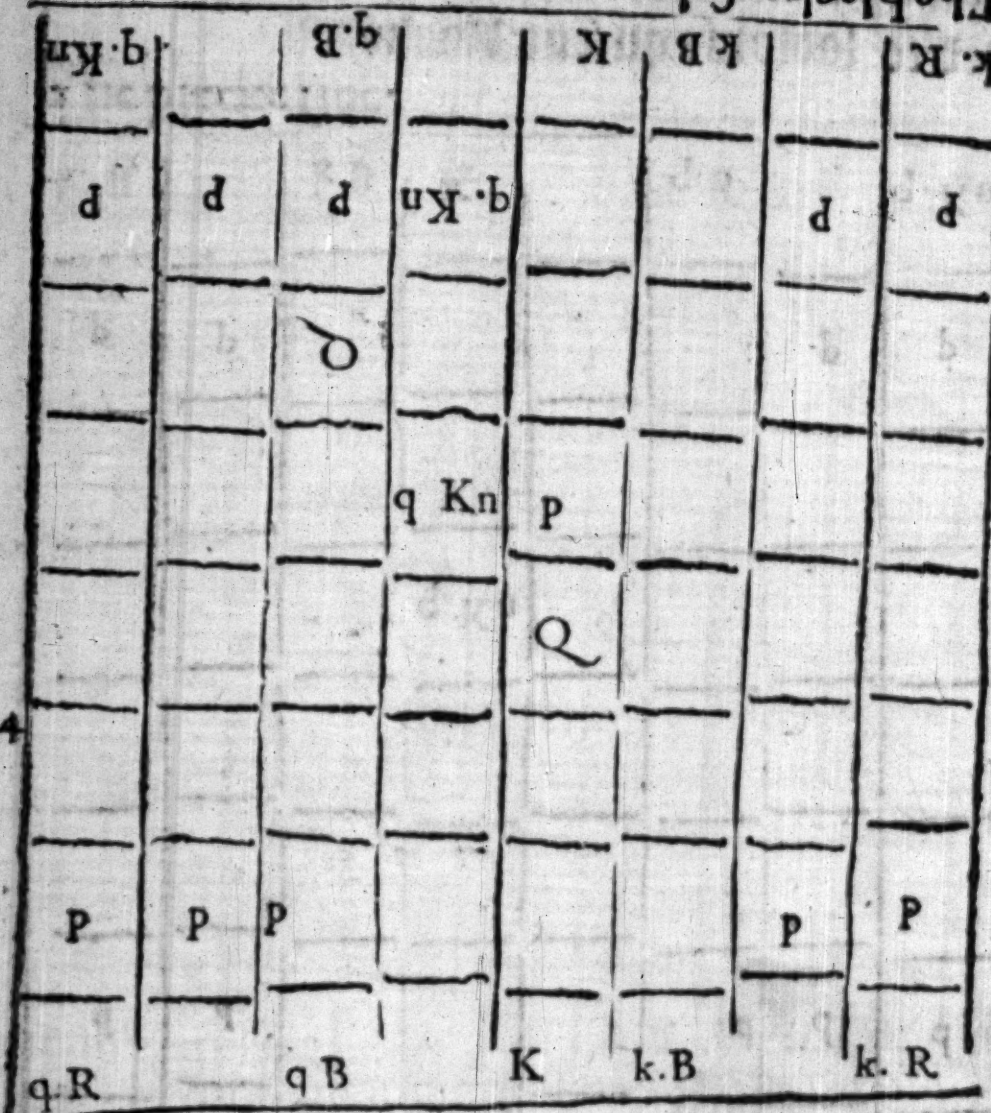


The white side.

And if he take not thy Paune, but (to saue his quéene) placeth her in the thirde house of hys quéenes byshopp. Thou

This table folovveth the play thre marked. A.2.

The blacke syde.



A.4

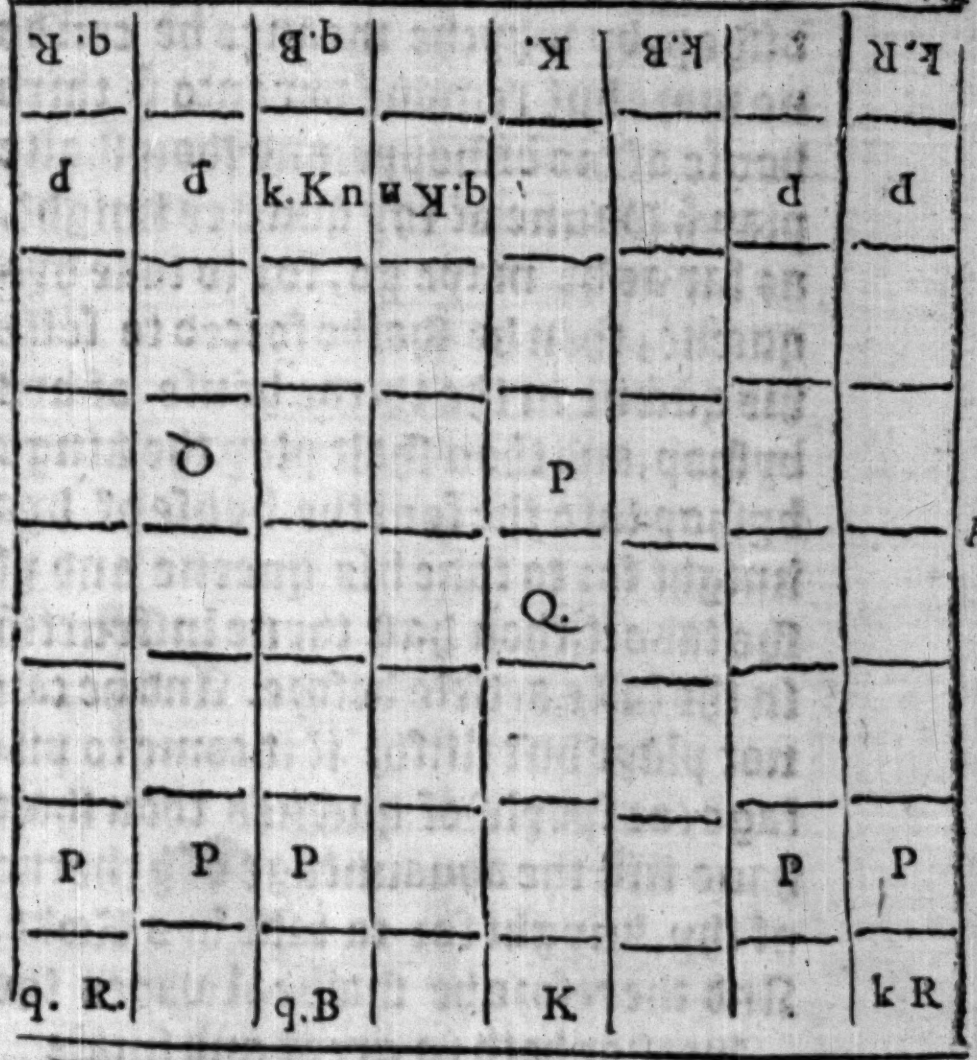
The white syde.

This table folovveth the.3. of an other fashi on thā the article of the.5.

Thou shalt playe the kyngs byshopp to the fourthe house of hys quēnes knight for to take her, and if in stede of takynge her, she take thy byshopp, thou shalte geue hym checke wyth thy knyght in takynge the paune of his quēnes byshopp, then shalt thou

take his Quéene, for the gayne is muche greater then of the Rooke.

Blacke.



A.5

vvhite.

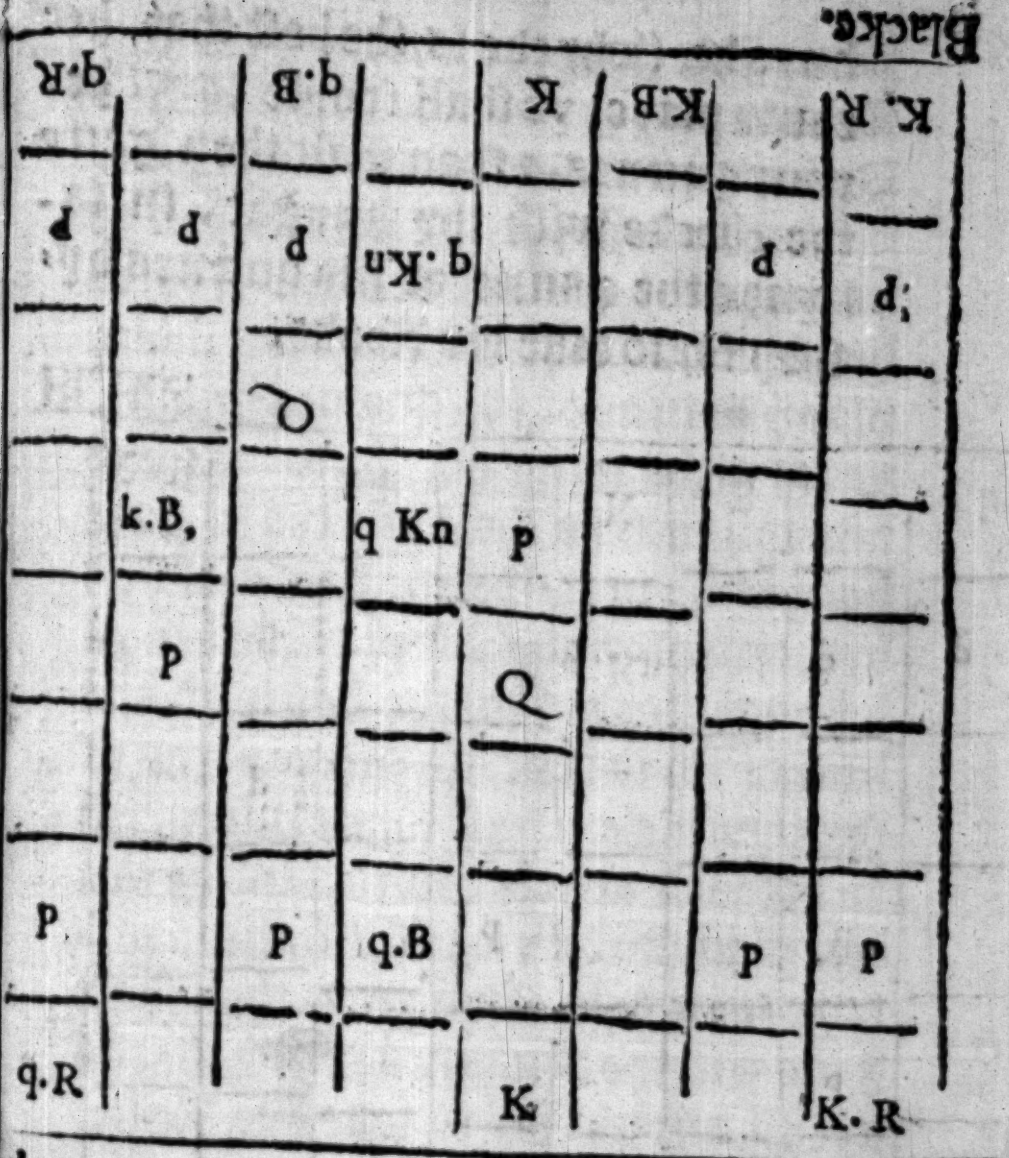
And if in stede of placyng his quéene in the thirde house of his byshopp, he place her in the fourthe, thou shalte set thy quénes byshop in the thyrde roume of thy kyng for to take her.

This table followeth the last before.

And

And yf he geue the checke with hys Quéene in the fourthe houſe of hys Kooke, thou ſhalte couer it with thy biſhop, by whyche meanes he can do no moze but remoue her into ỹ third houſe of his biſhoppe, and thou ſhalte play ỹ Paune of thy quéenes knight, as far as he maye go, foz to take hys quéene; then he ſhalbe fozced to ſette his quéene in the thirde houſe of hys byſhop, and thou ſhalt play the kings byſhop into the fourthe houſe of hys knight foz to take his queene and yf ſhe take it, thou haſt thyne inſtructiõ in the laſte article befoze. And he can not playe but ill: foz if it come to pillage (oz ſpoyle) of quéenes thou ſhalt haue ſtill the aduauntage of ỹ checke of thy knyght foz to take hys Kooke. And therefoze he ſhalbe alwayes the weaker both in great and ſmale pieces, as ſhalbe declared in the article folowing.

And

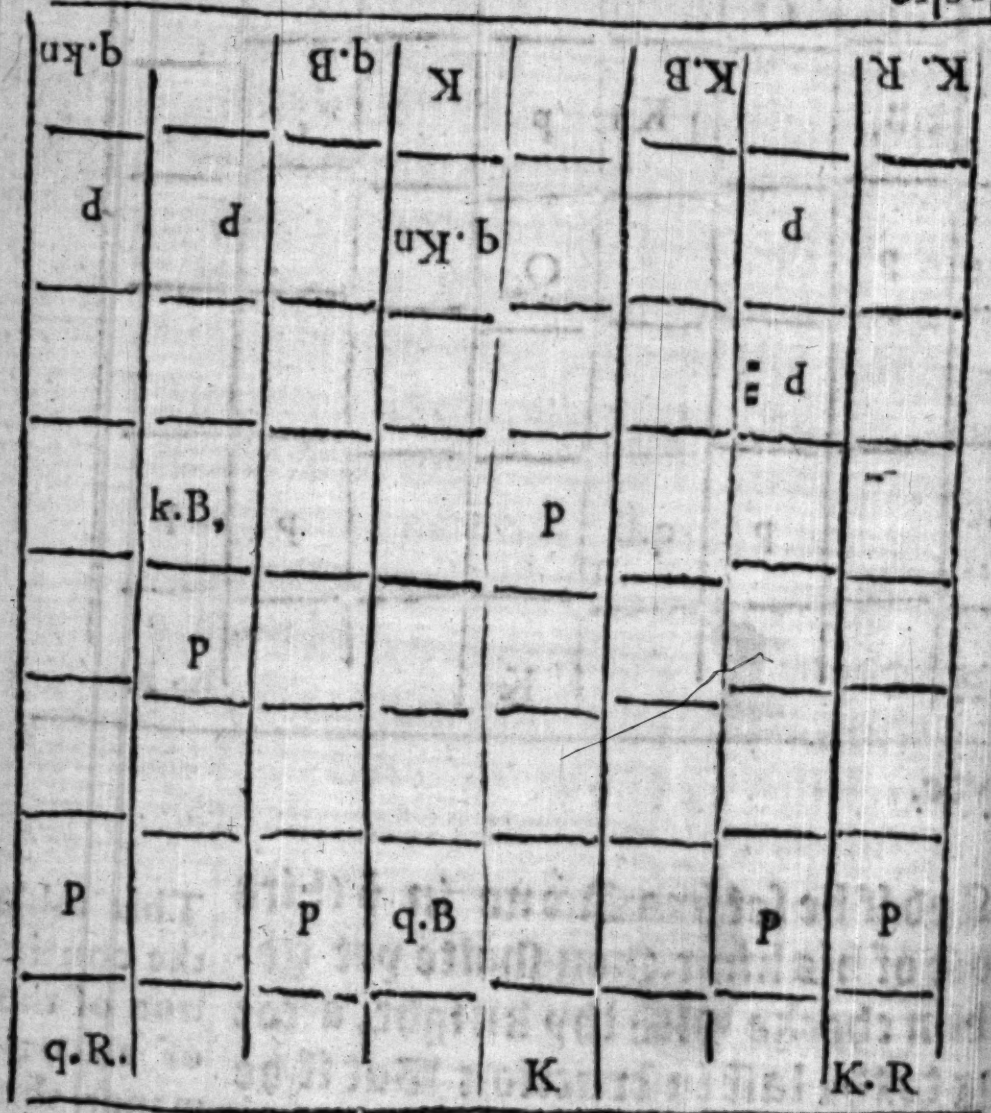


And if he set hys Dame in ỹ third house of his king, thou shalte yet geue him checke with thy knight, accoꝛding to the last instruction. But if he set her in the third place of his kings knyght,

This table is the continuation of the.3. of an other maner then the other.

knyght, (whyche is the beſt that her could playe) ye ſhall ſpoyle toget he, your quænes, & then ſhalt thou geue the checke with thy knyght, in takynge the paune of his quænes byſhop for to take his Rooke.

Blacke.



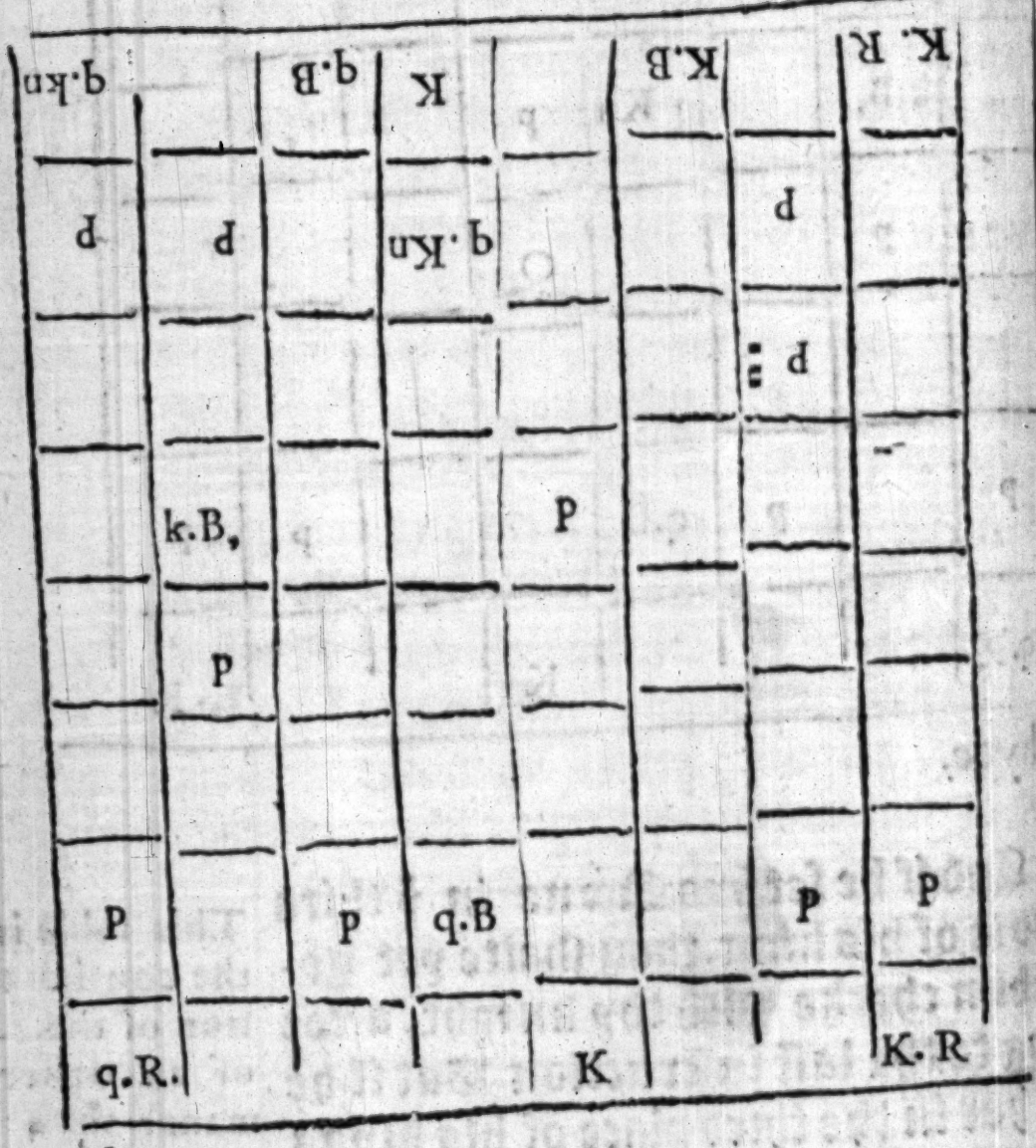
whyte.

Another

Another maner of playing.

YF thou haſt the drawghte, thou ſhalt play the kinges paune as farre as he may go. If he play ſo lykewyſe his kyngs Paune, thou ſhalt playe thy kynges knyght into three houſes from the Byſhop. And if he play hys quænes knyght into thre roumes from hys Byſhop, thou ſhalte playe thy kynges Biſhop into the fourth houſe of thy quænes Byſhopp: If he playe his kinges Biſhop into the fourth houſe of his quænes Byſhop, thou ſhalte playe the Paune of thy quænes Byſhoppe one ſteppe. and if he playe his kynges knyght into the thyrd roume of hys Byſhop, thou ſhalte play the quænes Paune one ſteppe: If he playe hys quænes Paune one ſteppe, thou ſhalte playe thy kynges Rooke in the place of the Byſhoppe: and yf he play his quænes Byſhoppe into the fourthe houſe of thy kynges knyght, thou ſhalt ſet thy Quæne in the thirde houſe of thy Quænes knyghte, and ſhalt winne a

knyght, (whyche is the beſt that her could playe) ye ſhall ſpoyle toget he, your quéenes, & then ſhalt thou geue the checke with thy knyght, in takynge the paune of his quéenes byſhop for to take his Rooke.

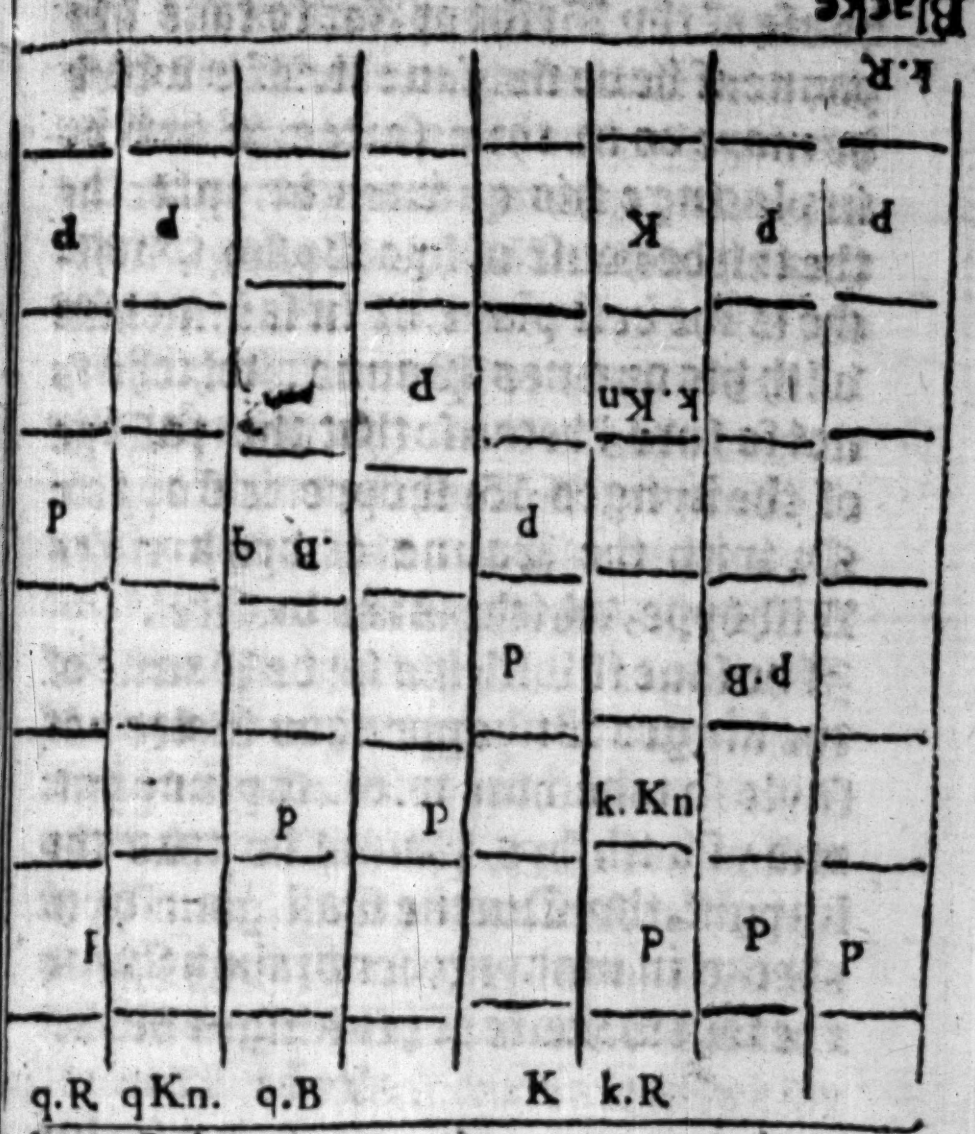


Another maner of playing.

YF thou haſt the draughte, thou ſhalt play the kinges paune as farre as he may go. If he play ſo lykewyſe his kynges Paune, thou ſhalt playe thy kynges knyght into three houſes from the Byſhop. And if he play hys quœnes knyght into thre roumes from hys Byſhop, thou ſhalte playe thy kynges Biſhop into the fourth houſe of thy quœnes Byſhopp: If he playe his kinges Biſhop into the fourth houſe of his quœnes Byſhop, thou ſhalte playe the Paune of thy quœnes Byſhoppe one ſteppe. and if he playe his kynges knyght into the thyrd roume of hys Byſhop, thou ſhalte play the quœnes Paune one ſteppe: If he playe hys quœnes Paune one ſteppe, thou ſhalte playe thy kynges Rooke in the place of the Byſhoppe: and yf he play his quœnes Byſhoppe into the fourthe houſe of thy kynges knyght, thou ſhalt ſet thy Quœne in the thirde houſe of thy Quœnes knyghte, and ſhalt winne a

paune, to wit, that of his kynges by-shop, by thy bishop, or that of his que-nées knyght by thy quéene. But if he playe his quéenes knyght into the fourth house of his Rooke, for to take thy Quéene, thou shalt take ỹ paune of hys kinges byshoppe with thyne, saying checke: then shalt thou set thy Quéene in the fourthe house of thy quénes Rooke, and if hys kyng take thy Byshoppe, thy Quéene shall take his knyght. But if he take not thy Bishoppe, but playeth the Paune of his quenes bishoppe one Keppe; thou shalt playe the Paune of thy quéne; knight as farre as he maye go: for yf thou remoue thy byshop, thou shalte eyther loose him, or thy Quéene: by this meanes thou shalte bée stronger then he by one Paune, because that if he take thy Byshoppe, thy Quéne shall take hys knyght, and if he will take her with his quene, the exchaũg shalbe made by thy knightes paune, and so shalt thou still be stronger by one paune.

Another



whyte ſyde

A nother maner of playing.

IF thou playe the fyrſt, thou ſhalt ſet thy kings paune in ỹ iiii. houſe, if he playe alſo with his paune ỹ ſame, thē ſet thy kynges knyght in the thyrde

Ye muſte finiſh the game.

house of thy Bysshopp, for to take his paune, if he do not saue it. The which he maye do in three sortes: to witte, in placinge his quenes knyghte in the thirde house of hys Bysshop, whiche is the best playe: or in sauing him with his quenes Paune, whiche is not so sure, because that the passage of the kynges Bysshoppe is stopped: Or with the Paune of hys kynges Bisshoppe, whiche is the worste.

If he saue it with his sayde Paune of the kinges Bisshoppe, thou shalte not fayle to take him with thy knyght: and yf with hys Paune he take thy knyght, thy Quene shall geue hym checke in makyng her draught vnto the fourth house of his kinges Rooke.

Blacke.

k.	R.	k. Kn	k. B	K	Q	q. B	q. Kn	q. R
P	P				P	P	P	P
				P				
				P				
P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P
k. R		k. B	K. B	K		q. B	q. k. n	q. R.

vvhite.

He may couer it with the Paune of his kynges knyght, or set his kynge in the seconde house. If he couer it with hys Paune, thou shalte take with thy Quéene his kyngs Paune, whyche is in his fourthe house, and shalt saye checke. If he couer it with

his quéene, thou shalte take his kynges Rooke with thy Quéene, and he wil also take thy kyngs Paune with hys quéene, & will saye to the checke. Then remoue thy king into the seate of thy quéene, and so he can do the no hurt. And then he shall be forced to keepe his kynges knight or the rookes Paune, that thou tokest of hym. He will playe then hys knight into the seconde house of his kynge, and thou shalte take of hym hys rookes Paune: So shalte thou haue greate aduauntage then hauyng of hys one Rooke and thrée Paunes, when as he hath of thyne but one knyght and one Paune.

If

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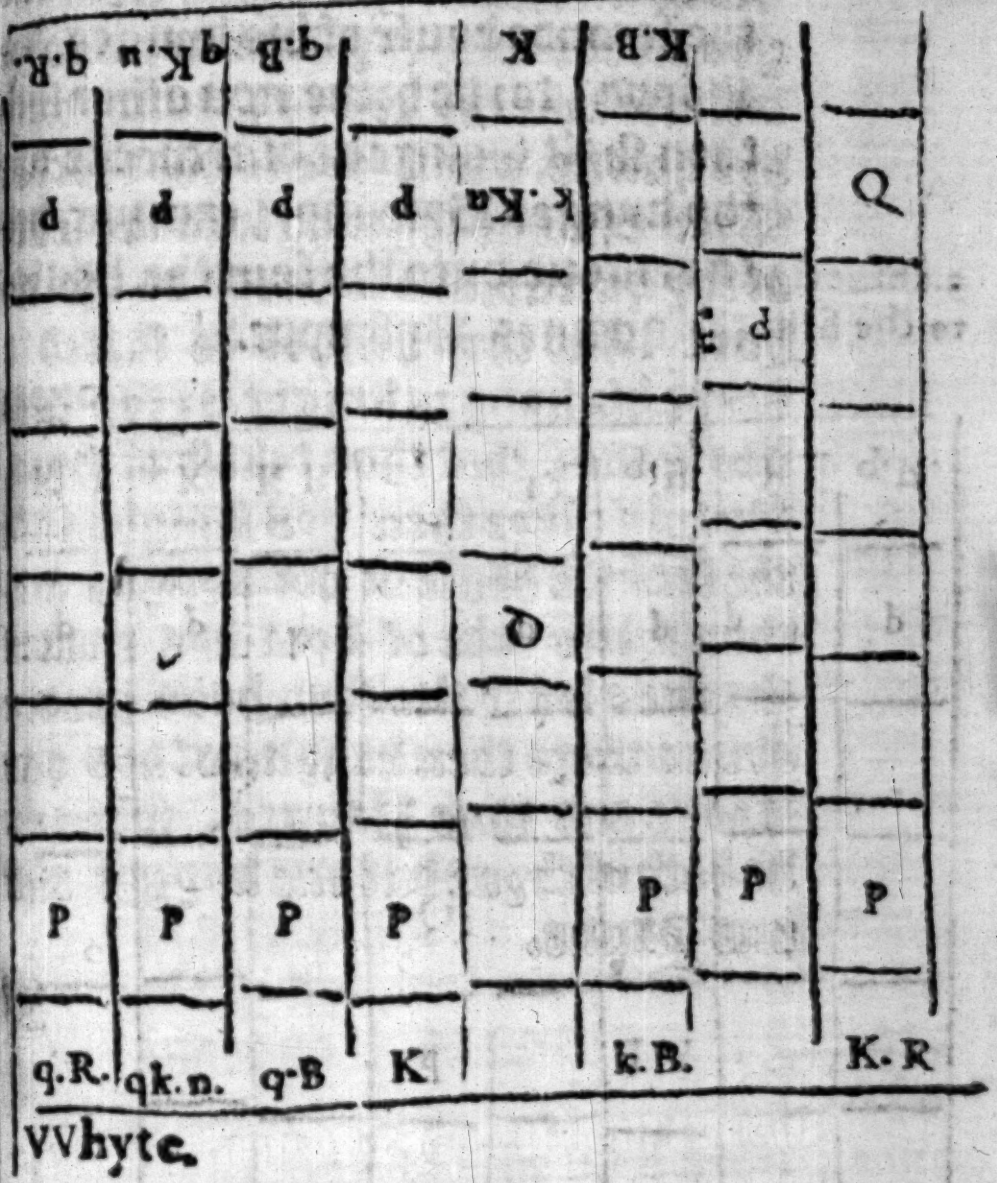
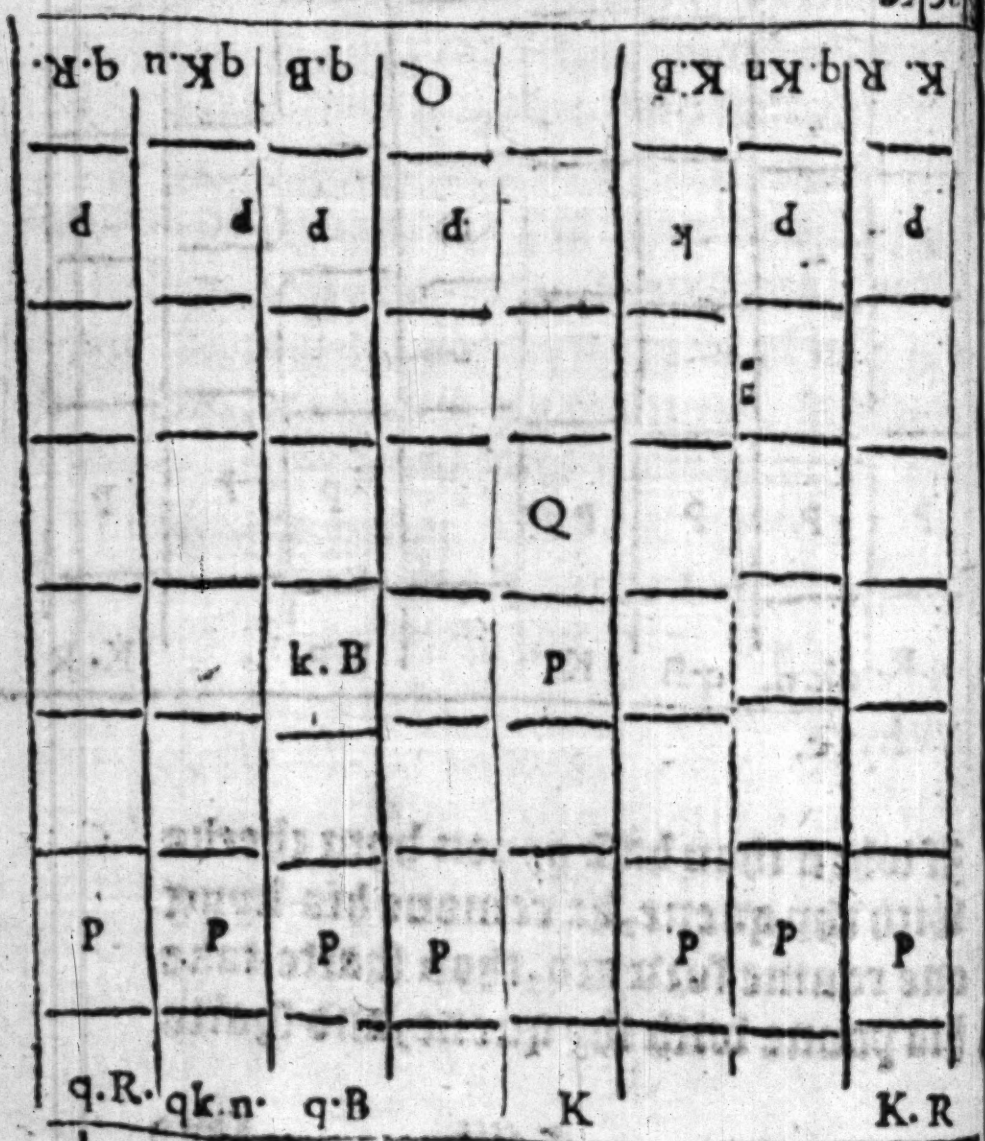


If when thou haſt geuen hym checke with thy quene, he remoue his kyng one roume forward, thou ſhalte take his paune with thy quene, and ſhalte

saye checke, and he will retyre int
the seconde house of his kynges By
shoppe, for he hathe non other shift
then shalt thou geue him checke wit
thy kynges Byshoppe, causyng hym
3. answerig to remoue vnto the fourthe house
to the first. thy quenes Byshoppe.



He will retyre into the thyrde house of hys knyght, or ells couer it with his quæenes Paune, whyche is the better. If he retourne into the thirde house of his knyght, thou shalt geue hym checke with thy Quæpe, remouing her one roume, that is to wytt, into the fourth house of hys kynges Byshoppe, then hathe he none other retracte or draught but the thyrde place of hys Rooke: therefore thou shalte playe thy quæenes Paune one steppe, geuinge him checke by discouery of thy quæenes Byshoppe: then shall he not haue anye wherewith to couer it, but with his knyghts paune and thou shalte playe the Paune of thy kynges Rooke as farre as he maye go. He shall than be forced to playe the Paune of his quæene as far as he may go, if he wyll not loose his Quæne. Then if he playe that paune as farre as he maye goe, for to take thy Quæne with his quæenes Bishop or thy kynges Byshoppe with hys quæenes Paune, thou shalt take hys

knyghtes Paune with thy rookes Paune, geuyng hym double checke, to wit, with thy Rooke and with thy rookes Paune, and he shalbe forced to retyre into the second house of his knyght, but there thou shalt geue him checke, setting thy quéene in the fourth house of hys kynge.

The best then that he shall haue to do, shalbe to couer it with his knight. the whyche thy rookes paune shall take, sayinge checke, and he wil take thy paune with hys quéene, by which meanes the two quéenes shalbe spoiled. That done thou shalt take hys quéenes paune with thy Byshoppe. And so shalte thou haue styll seuen paunes, and he shall haue but foure, whiche is a great disauantage.

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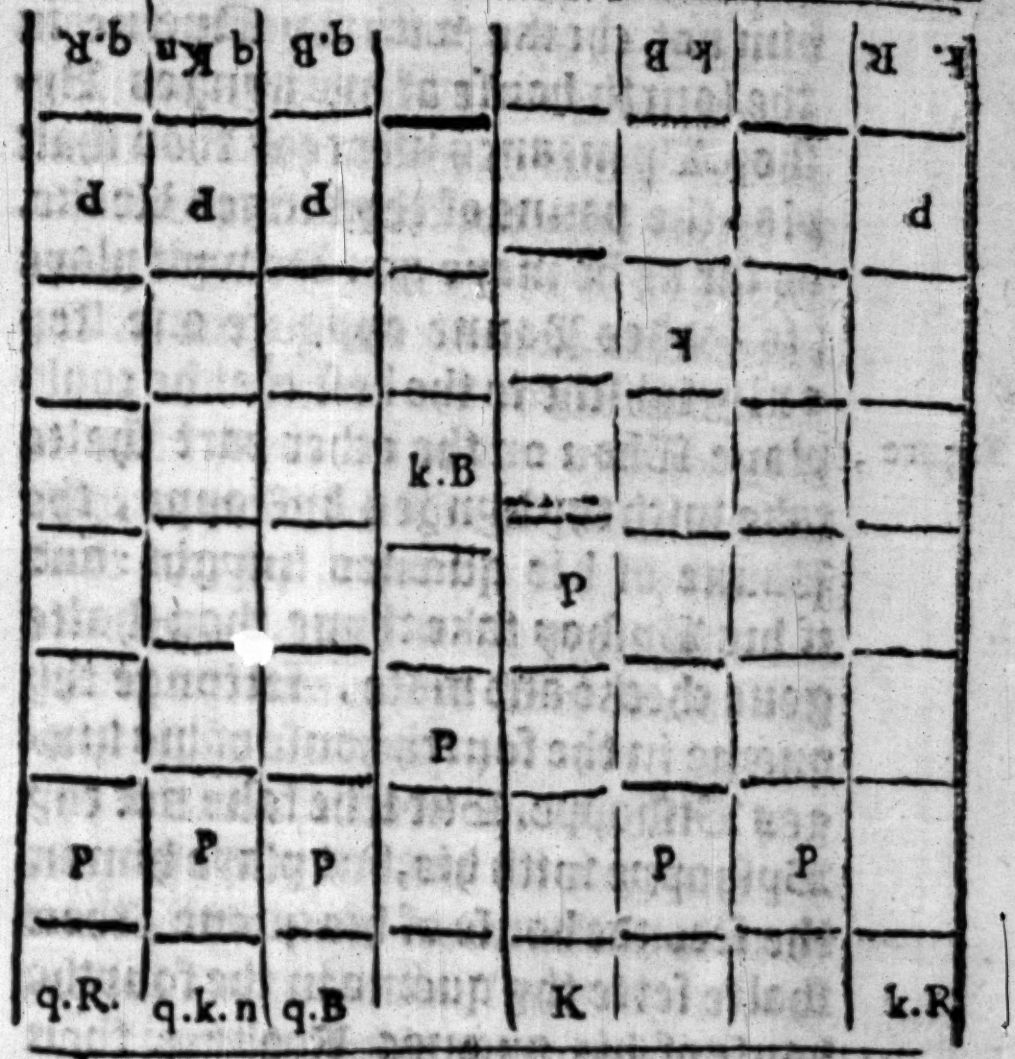


vvhite.

4 followyng the.3.

If in geuynge him checke with thy kynges Byshoppe, he couer it with his queenes Paune, thy Byshoppe shall take his Paune, and thou shalte saye yet checke. Then he will retyre into the thyrd place of hys knyght.

Ye.muste holde on this play.

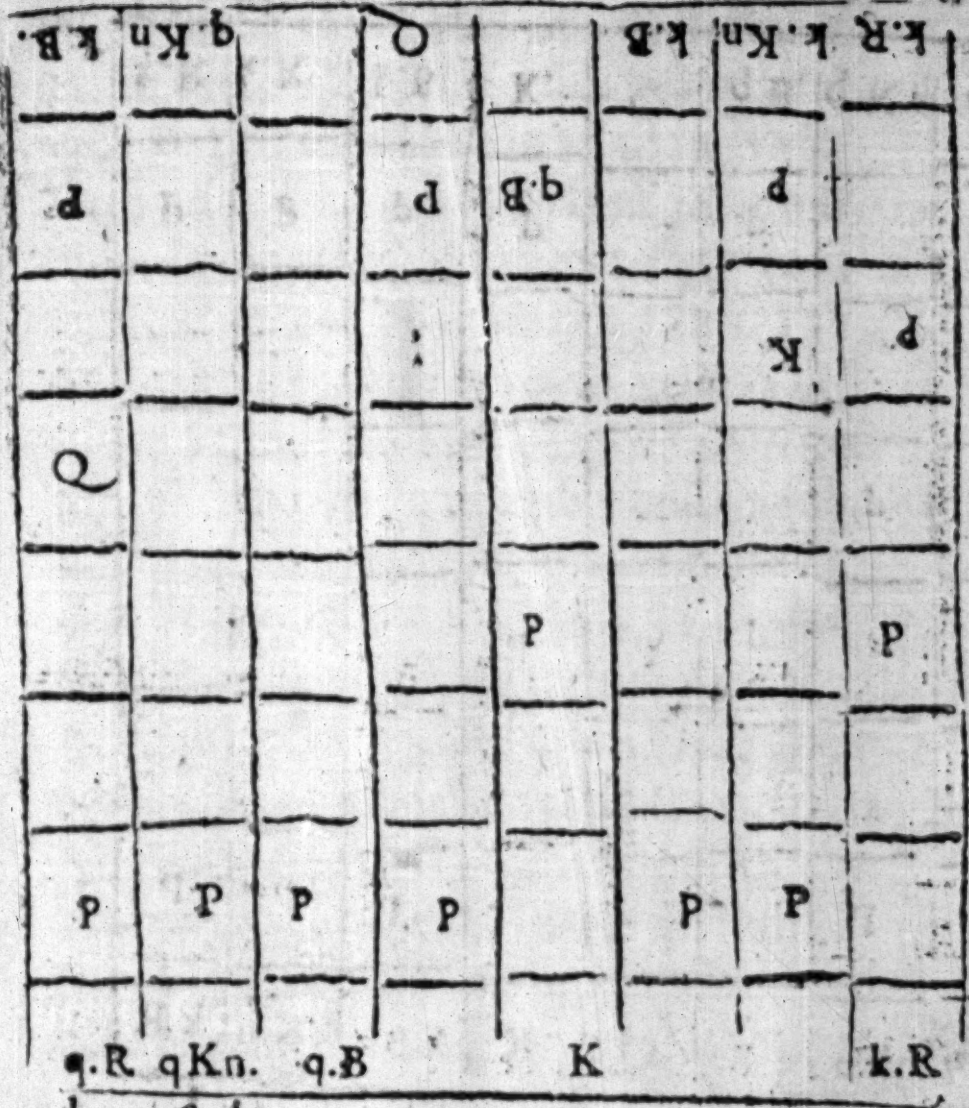
that

That is to the ende that thou gesse him not checke with thy Quéene in the fourth house of hys kynges Byshop. By meanes whereof thou shalt play the paune of thy kinges Rooke, as far as he maye go. He wyll playe his rookes Paune oppolite one stepe only, whiche is the best that he could playe. Thou on the other part shalte take with thy kynges byshoppe, the Paune of his quéenes knyght: and if his Byshop take thyne, thou shalte geue checke and mate, settynge thy quéene in the fourth house of his kinges Bishoppe. But if he take not thy Byshoppe with his, but playe him in the seconde house of his quene, thou shalte sette thy quéene in the fourthe house of his quéenes Rooke, then shalte thou take with thy Bishop his Rooke, and so shalte thou wynne the game.

Figure

The

Blacke



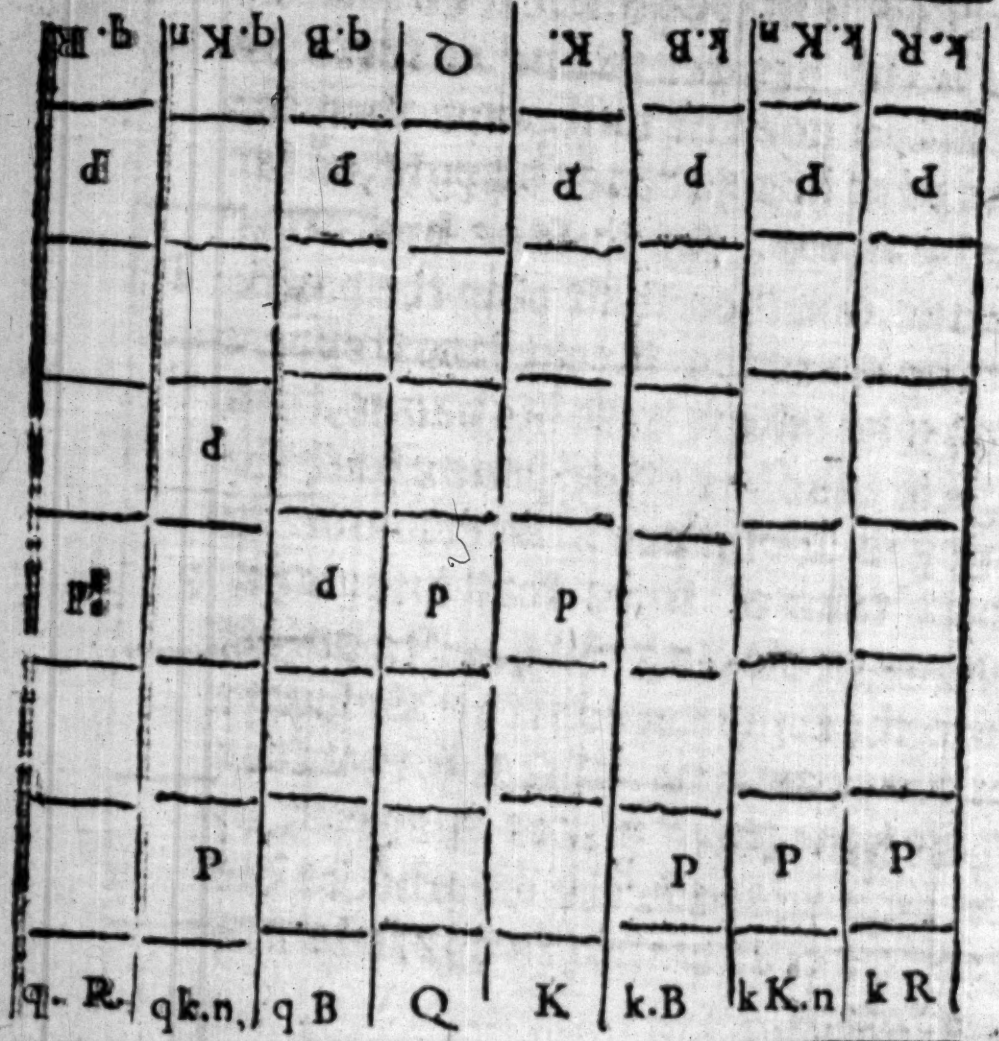
whyte ſyde.

5. followyng the. 3.

The thirde Chapter.

Ye muſte holde on.

The blacke ſyde.

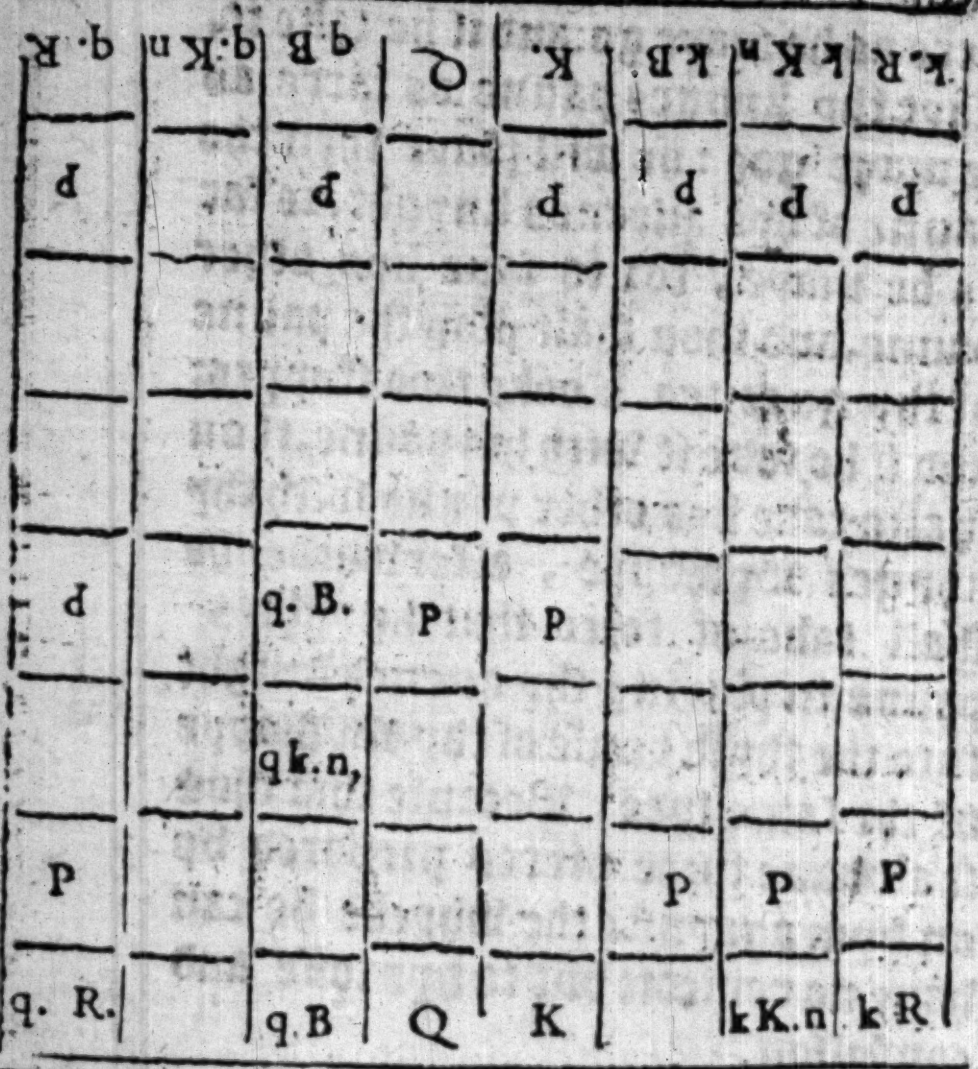


The vvhite ſyde.

Figure. THe ſeconde maner of playing is to beginne with the quænes Paune. If therefore thou begine, thou ſhalt remoue thy queenes paune, as farre as he may goe: and if he playe that of his queene alſo, as farre as he maye, thou ſhalt play the paune

paune of thy quéenes byſhoppe as farre as he maye go: and if he take it, playe thy kynges paune as farre as he maye goe: he will playe then the paune of hys queenes knyght, as far as he maye, for to ſaue hys other paune, and thou ſhalt play the paune of thy queenes Rooke two ſteppes: and if he take it with his paune, thou ſhalte take hys other paune with thy kynges Byſhoppe, afterwarde he ſhall take of force that knyghtes paune, in playing thy quenes knight into the thyrd houſe of thy Byſhoppe of the ſame ſyde. Becauſe that thou ſhalt haue three pieces prepared vp on hym agaynſte the whyche he can haue no remedie but to hys loſſe and confuſion.

The blacke ſyde.

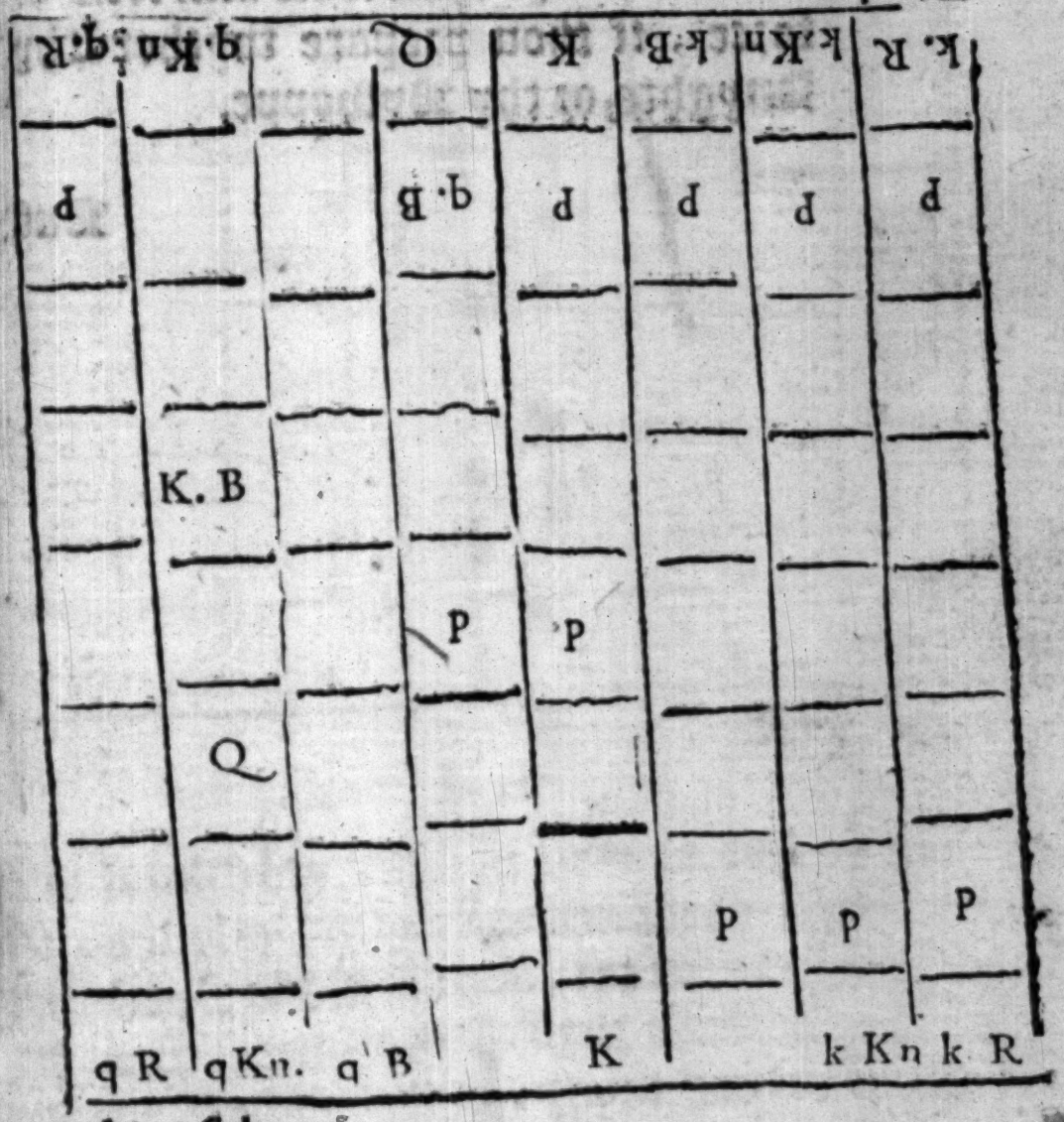


The vvhite ſyde.

Ye muſte holde on

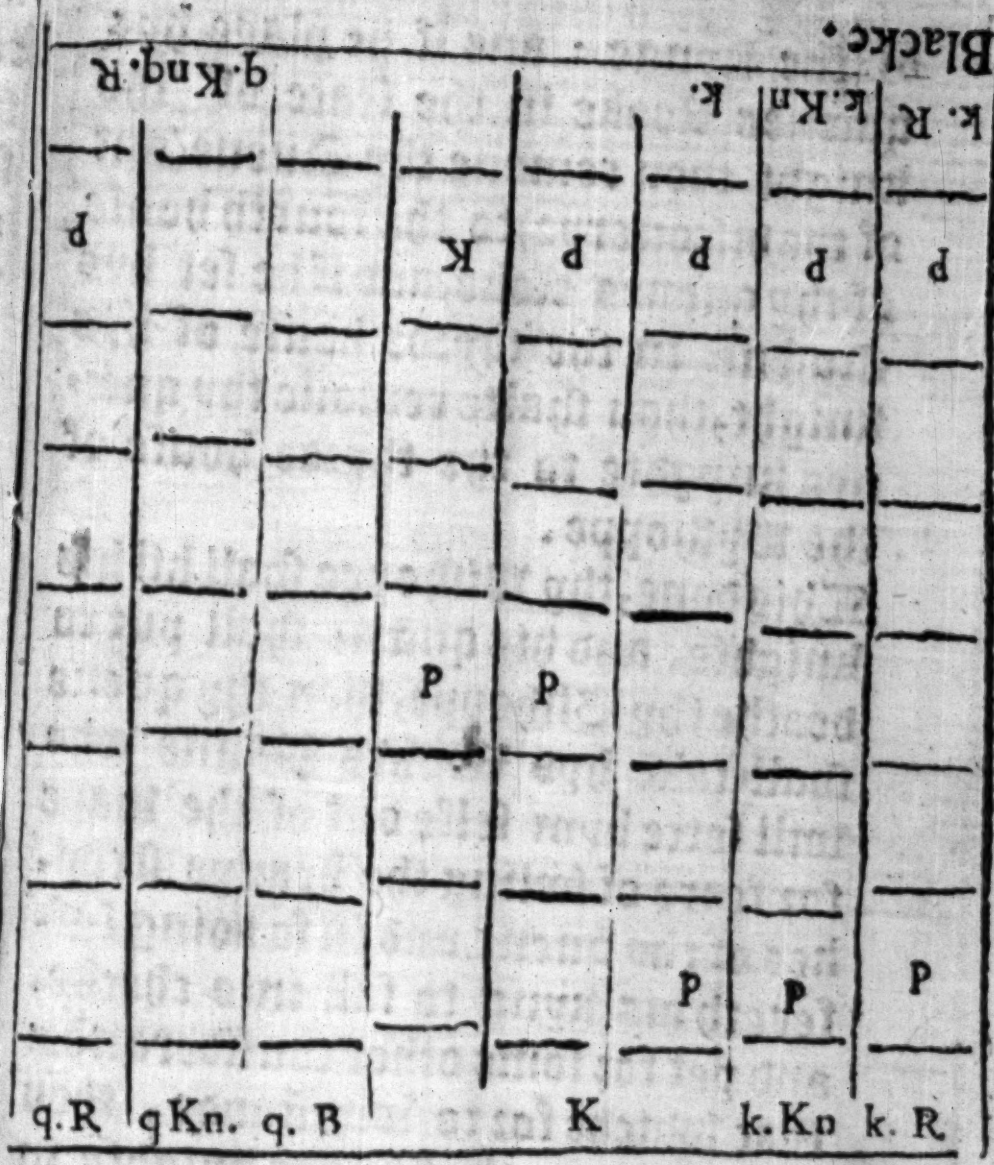
But if he take not thy rooks paune but playe the Paune of hys quéenes Byſhoppe one ſteppe, thou ſhalte take hys Paune with that of thy Rooke, and he will take thyne with that of his Byſhoppe. Then ſhalte thou playe ỳ Paune of thy quéenes knyght

knyght one steppe, and if he take it, thou shalt take with thy kynges byshop his knightes paune, and shalte saye checke, of the whiche he wyll couer it with his quēnes byshop, and with thy Quēne thou shalte take his other Paune.



And if he take thy byſhopp with hys, thou ſhalt take his with thy queene, and ſhalte ſaye checke, and yf he couer it with his queene, it wyll be no greate daunger to ſpoyle them bothe together, becauſe that the Paune of hys quænes Rooke, beynge without companye ſhall looſe him ſelfe of force, if thou prepare thyther thy Knyghte, or thy Byſhoppe.

But



But if with his Bysshop he take not thin, but play his quenes knight to ỹ third house of his Bishop, for to take thy quenes paune, thou shalt play thi quenes Bysshoppe to the thyrd house

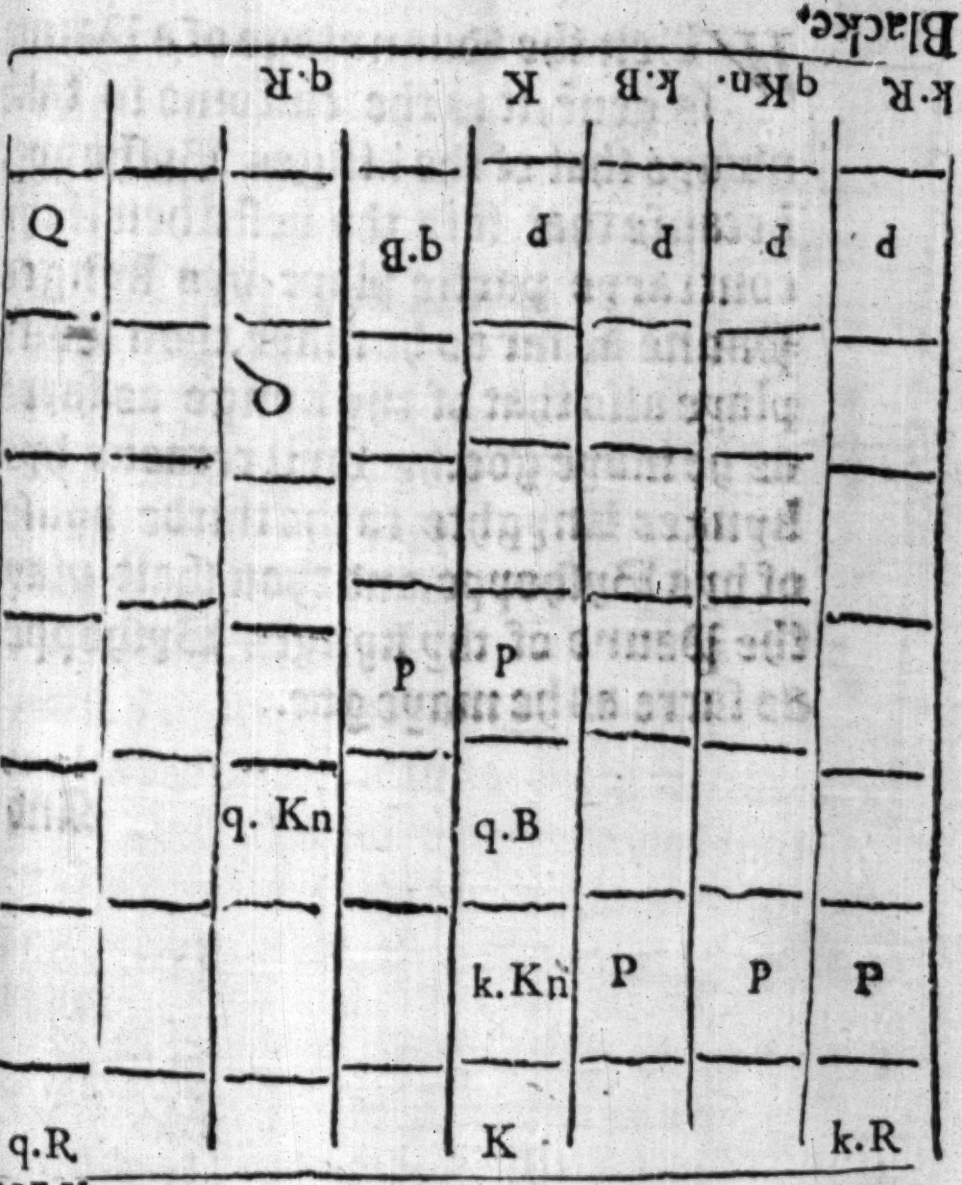
Ye muste holde on.

of the kynge: and if he playe hys quéenes Rooke in the seate of the knight, then remoue thy Quene (out of the discouerye) to the fourth house of thy quenes Roke, and if he set hys Quéene in the thyrde house of hys knight, thou shalte remoue thy quéenes knyghte to the thyrde house of the Byshoppe.

This done, thy Bishoppe shall kil his knighte, and his quéene shall put to deathe thy Bishoppe, then thy quene shall take hys Rookes Paune who will sette hym selfe out of the waye for feare of féeling the heauye strookes of thy quene, and in so doing sufferyth his kyng to fall into checke, and yet for some other consideratiõs: that whiche for to withstande, thou shalt remoue thy kynges knighte in to the seconde house of thy kyng, and

then

then shalt thou serue thee of thy Kn-
kes, in loosynge the one for to winne
the other, and in so doyng, thou shalt
not fayle to surmounte.

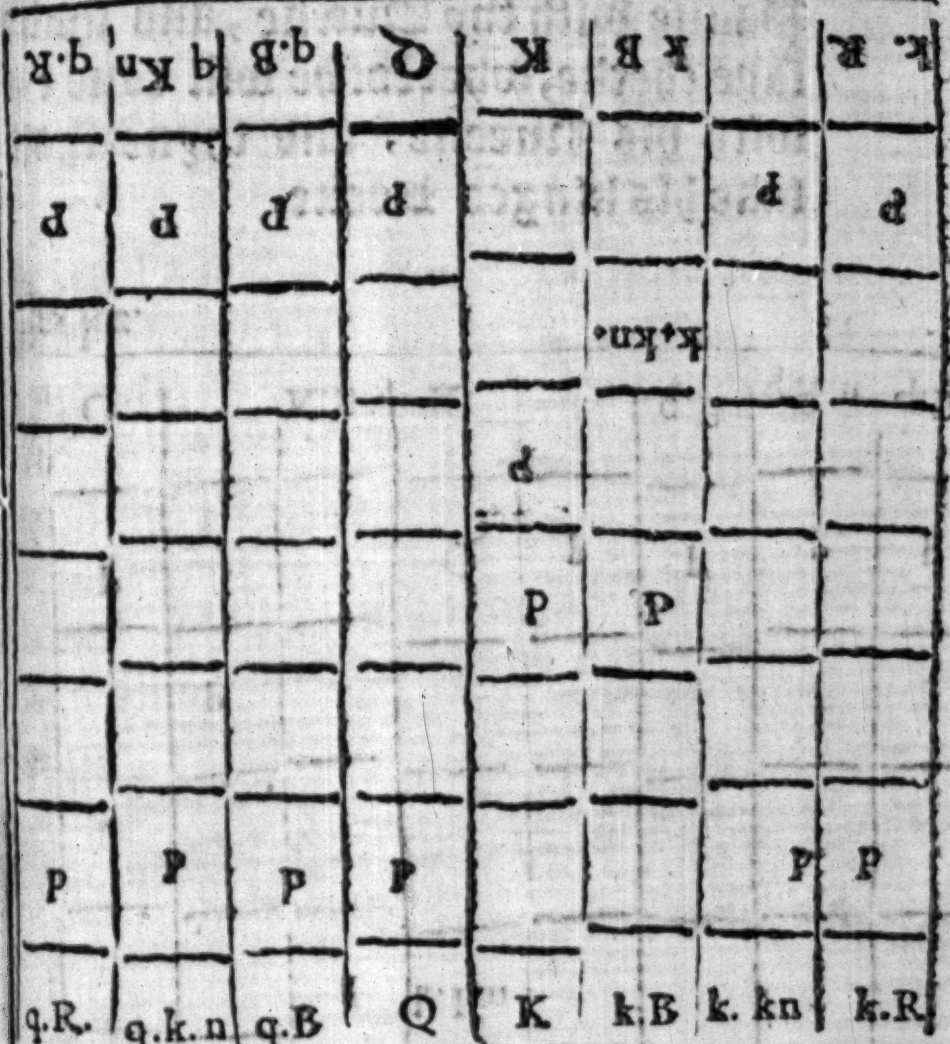


How he ought to playe to vvhom is geuen the aduauntage of a Paune.

The. iiii. Chapter.

When the aduauntage of a Paune is geuē, it is the custome to take awaye that of the kinges Bysshoppe, because that it is the best: then if thy contrarye partie playe hys kynges Paune as far as he maye, thou shalte playe also that of thy kynge as farre as he maye goe: he wyll remoue hys kynges Knyghte to the thirde house of hys Bysshoppe, and thou shalt play the Paune of thy kynges Bysshoppe as farre as he maye goe.

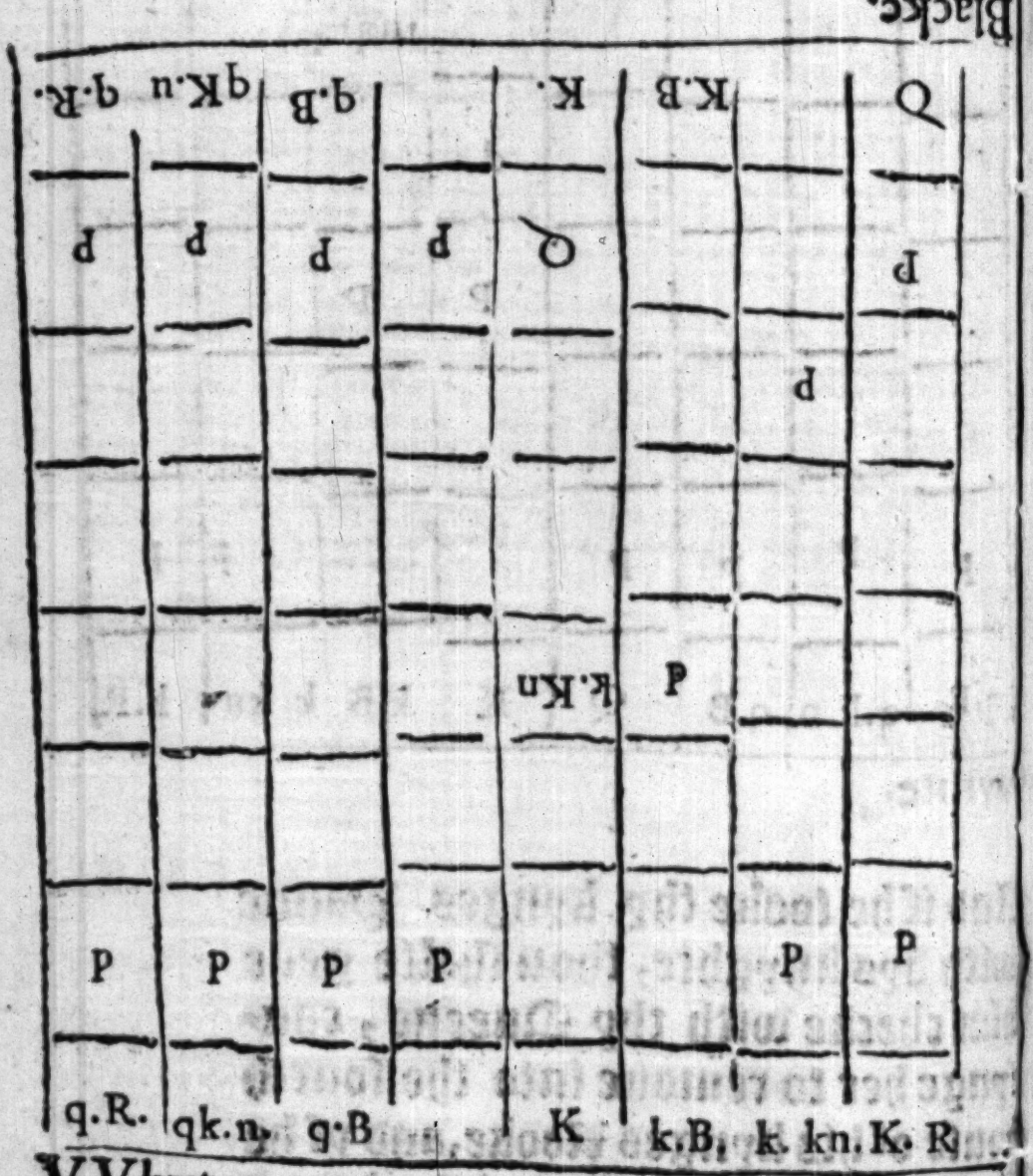
Blacke.



vvhite.

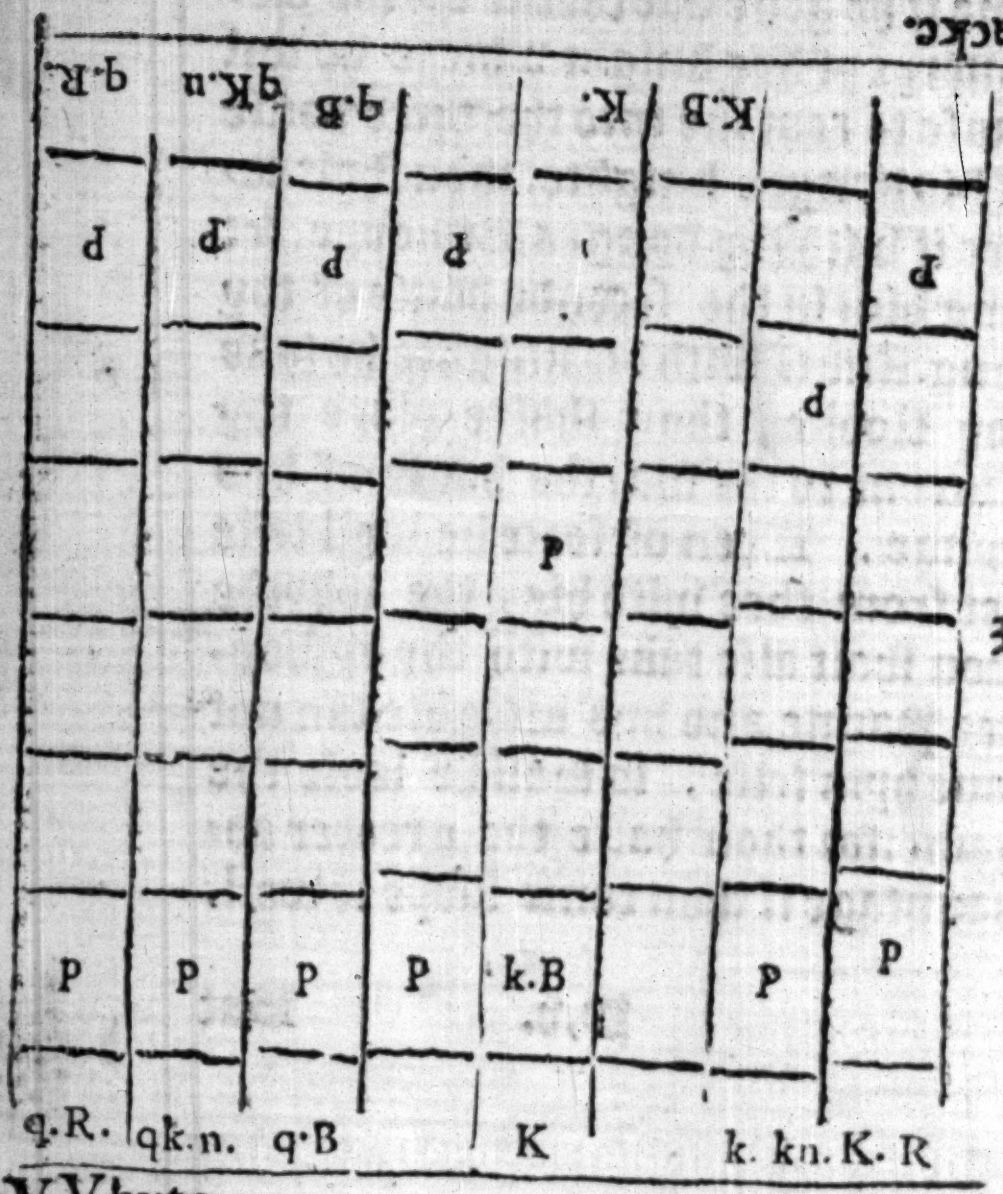
And if he tooke thy kynges Paune with hys knyghte, thou shalte geue him checke with thy Queene, causynge her to remoue into the fourth house of his kynges Rooke, and yf he couer it with the paune of the kings

knight, thou shalte take his kynges Paune with thy Quéene, and shalte saye checke, whereof he will coue r it with his Queene, and thyne shall take his kinges Rooke.



And

And if he geue thée checke by the discouerye of hys knight whiche he wil cause to remoue into the third house of his kynges knighte, thou shalt couer it with thy kynges Bishoppe, setting him in the seconde house of thy king. And if with his knighte he take thy Rooke, thou shalte playe thy Queene to the fourthe houle of hys kynge. Then of force he wyll take her from thee with his, the whyche thou shalt also take with thy byshoppes Paune, and hys knyghte can not saue hym selfe, so shall he loose the game: for thou haste the greater aduauntage if thou canst kéepe it well.



VVhyte.

But if in ſteede of takynge thy kynges Paune with hys knight, he take the Paune of thy kynges Byſhoppe with his kynges Paune, thou ſhalte playe thy Queenes Paune as farre as he maye goe.

If

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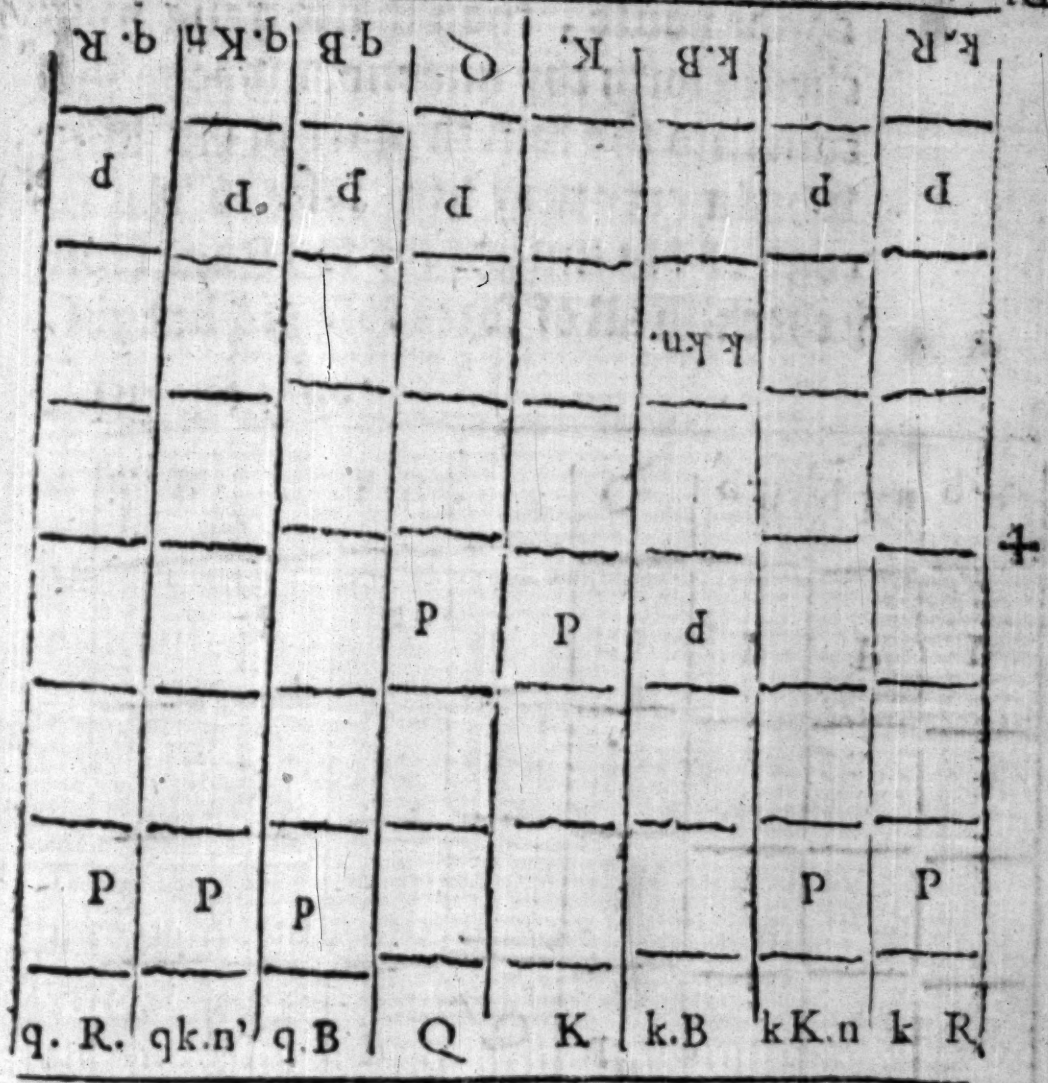
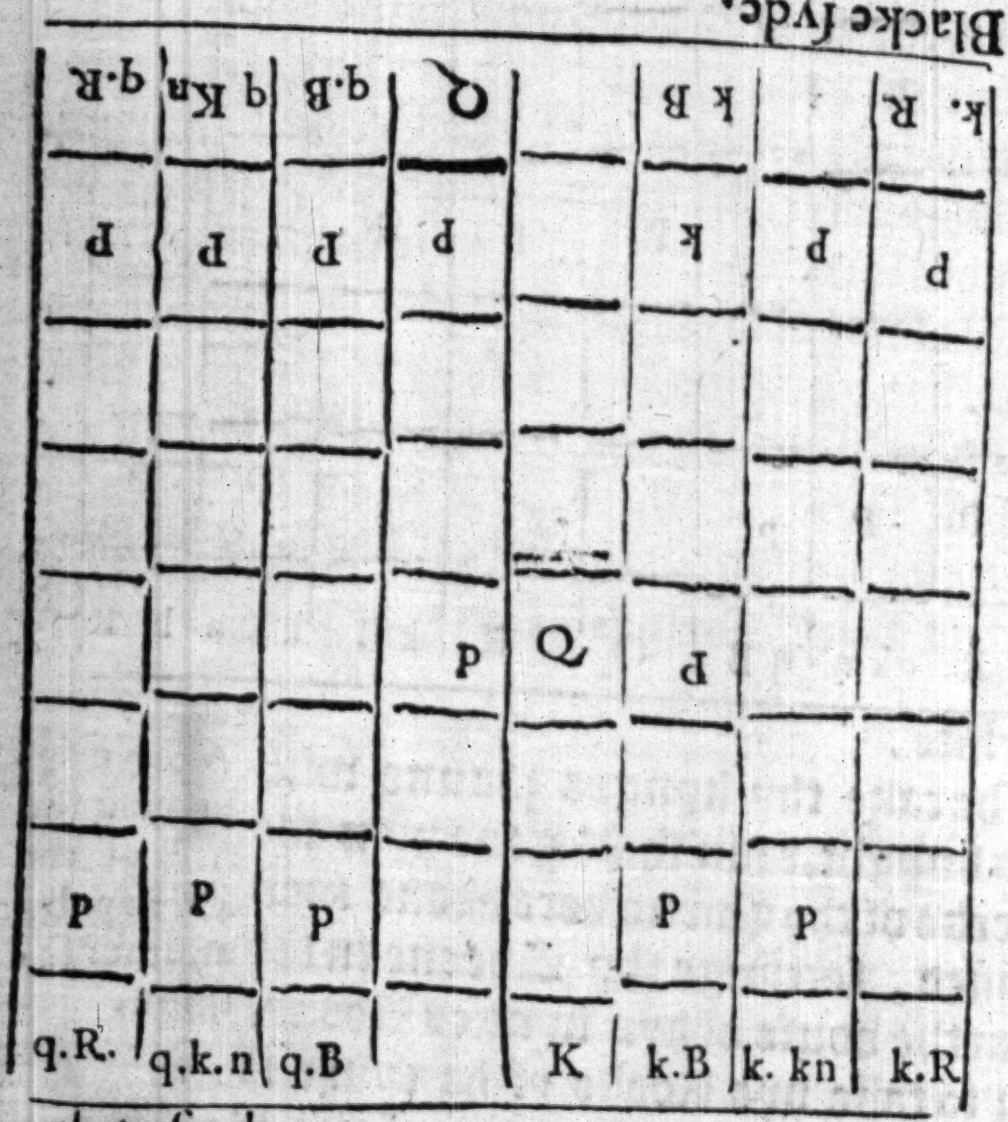


vvhite.

If he take thy kynges Paune with his knyght, thou shalt geue hym the checke of thy quéene here aboue mencioned, settynge thy Queene in the fourthe house of hys kynges Rooke, for to take hys Rooke yf he couer it with the knyghtes Paune, yf not, if hys

A table following the first of the 4. Chap. by another fashion.

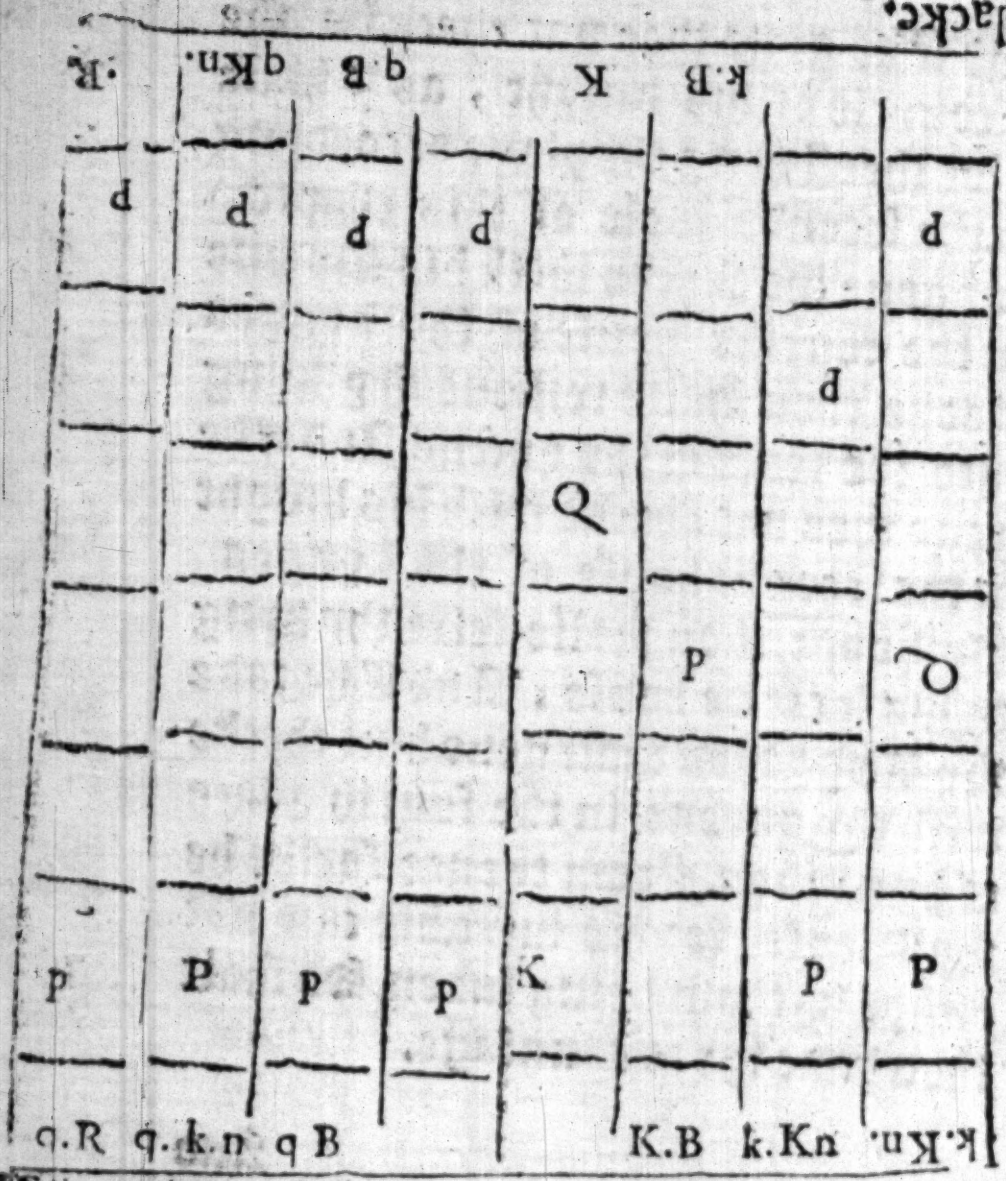
If hys kyng march forthe into his ſeconde houſe, thou ſhalte geue hym checke with thy queene, whyche ſhal com into the fourth place of his king who in retyring him ſelfe to the ſecond of his knight for to eſcape from ỹ check, ſh all of force loſe his knight.



And

And if he gyue thee not check by the diſcouerie of his knight, as I haue tolde thee(beyng the playe accordyng to the ſeconde table of this chapter) but geue the checke with his Quéene in the fourthe houſe of thy kynges Rooke, thou ſhalte remoue thy kyng into the ſeate of thy quéene. And if he geue thee not checke with his knight at the ſeconde houſe of thy kynges Bychoppe: thou ſhalte ſette thy kyng in his ſeconde houſe. And if he take thy Rooke, thou ſhalt geue him checke with thy queene in the fourth place of hys kinge. From thence forthe he ſhall looſe: for his knyghte can not eſcape without being taken. So ſhalt thou haue the aduauntage.

And



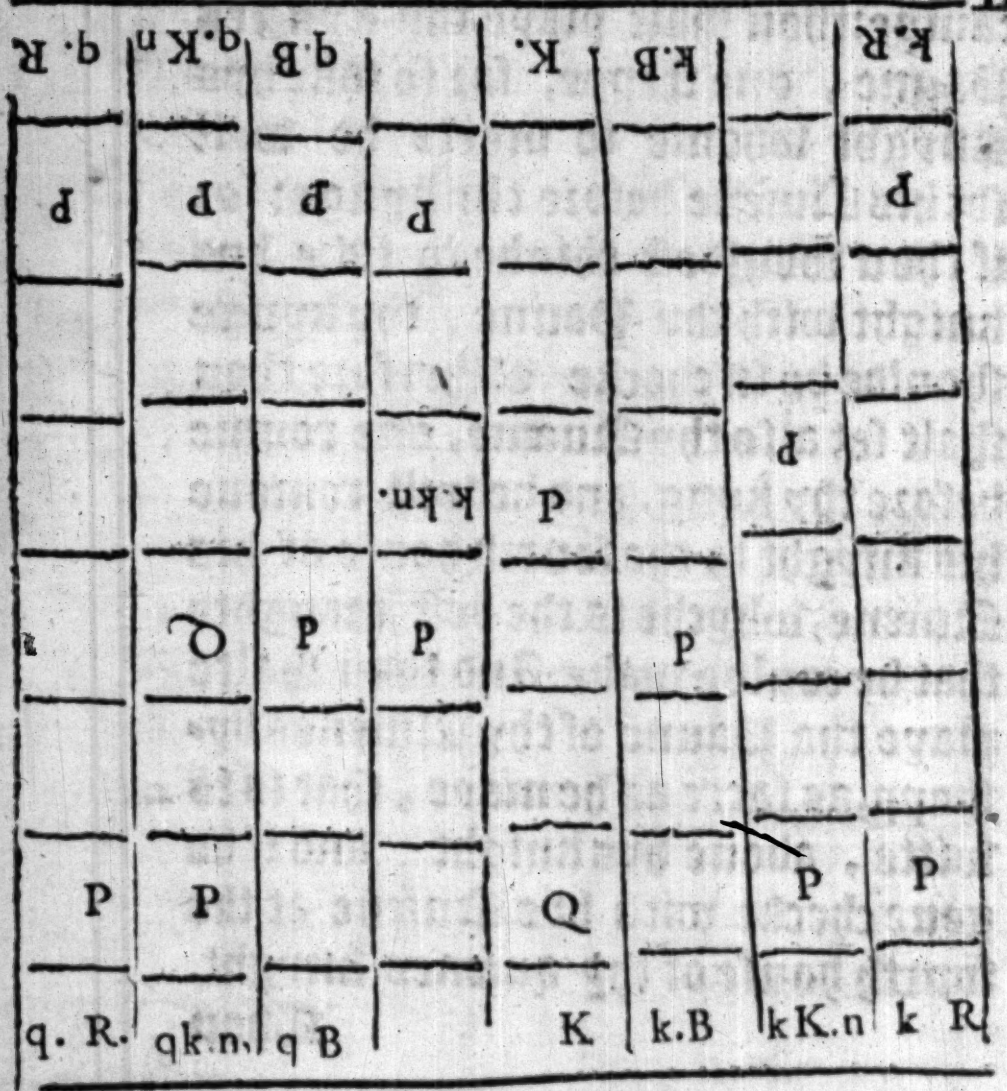
The vvhyte syde

And if (after ỹ thou hast played thy queenes Paune, accordynge as it is in the fourthe table) he take not with his Knight thy kynges paune, but playe the Paune of hys kynges knyght, as farre as he maye goe, for too succour hys other Paune, wyche

whyche is within the barres of thy campe: thou ſhalt playe thy kynges Paune, one ſteppe, for to take hys knyght whome to meete he wyll ſet his Quéene before thy kynge: for if thou wouldeſt thinke to take hys knight with thy Paune, thy kynge ſhoulde be in checke. Wherfore thou ſhalt ſet alſo thy Quéene, one roume before thy kyng, and he will remoue his knyght to the fourth houſe of his Quéene, whyche is the beſt draughte that he coulde make. And thou ſhalte playe the Paune of thy Quéenes by-ſhopp, as farre as he maye, that is to witte, aboue hys knight, and if he geue checke with hys Quéene at the fourth houſe of thy quéenes knyght.

Thou

The blacke ſyde.

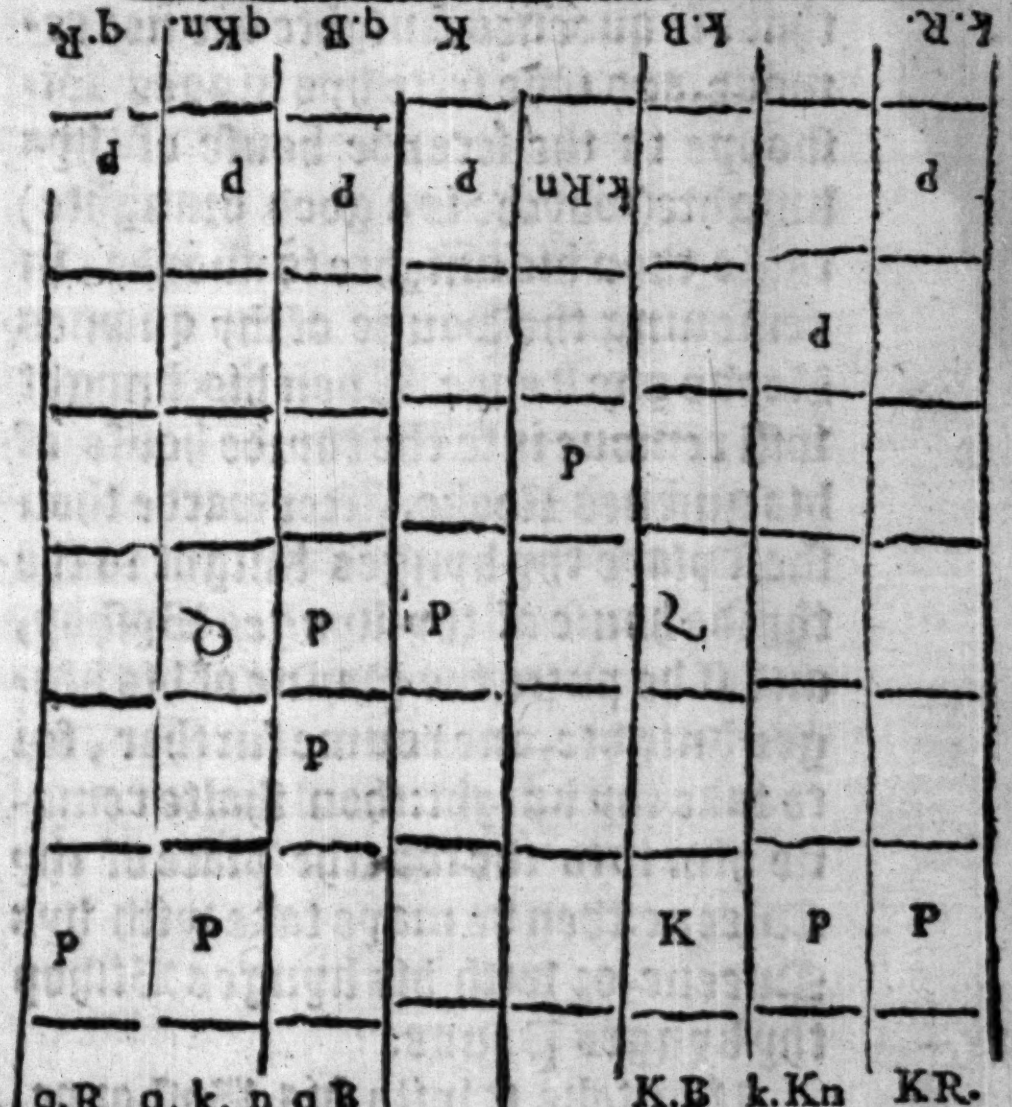


The vvhite ſyde.

Thou ſhalte remoue thy kyng to the ſeconde houſe of thy kynges byſhop, thē he ſhalbe forced to ſaue his knight in the ſecond houſe of his kinge. And thou ſhalte gene him checke with thy quene, in the fourth houſe of his kinges

ges Kooke. Wherefore hys kynge wil march into the seate of his quene Then thy quene shall take the paune of his kynges knight without daunger, and also that of his bishop, a therfore he shal lose: for thou hast the aduauntage.

Blacke.



The vvhyte syde.

And if he geue thee not checke with his queene, (as it is sayde in the seuenth table of this present chapter,) but for sauinge hys knight set hym in the fourthe house of thy queenes knighte thou shalt remoue thy quéenes Paune one steppe, for to keepe that his queenes knighte doe not remoue, and if he sette hys kinges Bishoppe in the seconde house of hys knighte (whyche is a good draughte) cause thou his knighte to auoyde, in remouing the Paune of thy quéenes Rooke one steppe. Then his knyght will remoue into the thyrde house of his quéenes Rooke. After warde thou shalt playe thy kynges knight to the thyrde house of thy kynges Byshop, and if he putte the Paune of his kinges knighte, one roume further, for to take thy knight: thou shalte remoue him into the fourthe place of thy Queene: then he maye take with hys Queene, or with his kynges Bishop thy kynges Paune.

If he take it with his Byshoppe, thou

thou shalte sette thy knyght in the fourth house of hys kynges Byshop, for to take his queene: but he wil remoue her one steppe into the thyrde house of his kynges Byshoppe. And thou shalt take the Paune of his kinges Byshoppe by thy Quæues Byshoppe, and if his Queene take thy knyghte, thy Byshoppe shall take hys. So shall he bee forced, for the safegarde of hys Rooke, to remoue him into the seate of the knyghte: for yf he did otherwyse (in takynge hys Rooke with thy Byshop) thou shalte geue hym checke with thy queene, in turning her awaye from thy Bishop the whiche (not beynge able to take anye moore the kynges Rooke,) shal marche one steppe into the thyrde house of hys queene, and thou shalte saye, checke: Whereof he shall saue

him in the seconde house of hys Byshoppe, because that otherwyse he shoulde be mate at the firste draught, playing thy Quéene in the seconde house of hys kynge, the whiche thou shalt not cease to playe, and shalte geue him checke, of the which he shal saue him in the thyrde house of hys knight, also he can not otherwyse: wherefore thou shalte set thy quéene in the thyrde house of thy kyng: and yf he take thy Byshoppe, thou shalte couer this Quéene with thy kynges byshoppe, settinge him in the thirde house of thy Queene: but if he take not thy Byshop, but playe his quene to the fourthe house of his kinges knight, for to spoile together the quenes, thou shalt geue him checke with thy kinges Bishop, to the third place of thy Quéene. And if his kyng marche into the fourth house of his Rooke thou shalt couer thy quéene with the quéenes Byshoppe, settynge hym in the fourth house of thy kynges Byshoppe, for to take his quéene, whom

he

he wyll retyre into the thyrde place of hys kinges Bysshoppe, and thou shalte sette thy kynges Rooke in the place of the Bysshoppe. If he drawe hys quéene from thence, thou shalte geue hym checke and mate wel and readily: for albeit that he putte hys Quéene in place where he maye defence the checke that thou shalt geue him with thy quéene in the fourthe house of hys kynge, it behoueth (for to make him retyre) to sett thy queenes knyghte in the same fourth place of the kyng, and then to geue hym checke with thy Rooke, in such sorte, that he shall incontinent be mate.

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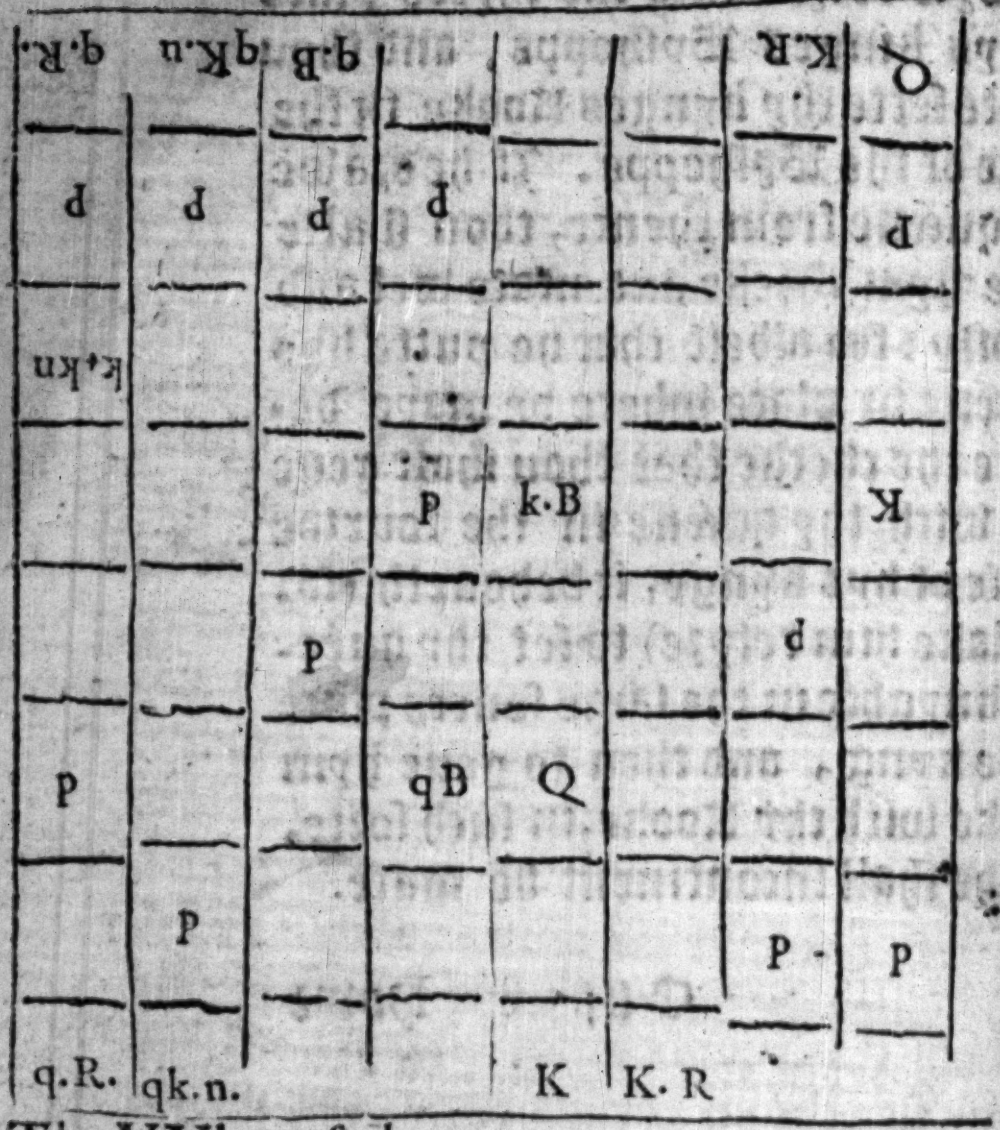


The VVhyte syde.

Hovv thou shalt playe, vvhen thou hast the aduauntage of a Paune, and the first draughte.

The .v. chapter

First

FIrſt thou ſhalt playe the Paune of thy kyng as farre as he maye goe, and he will remoue hys quéenes Paune one ſteppe: and thou ſhalte remoue thy queenes Paune two ſteppes. Then he will place hys kinges knyght, in the third houſe of thy kynges Bilhoppe, and thou ſhalt ſet thy queenes knight, in the thyrde houſe of thy queenes Byſhoppe: and if he playe his kynges Paune, as far as he may, thou ſhalte take him with thy queenes Paune: and if he take thyne with his quéenes Paune, thou ſhalte ſpoyle his Quéene with thine, who ſhall alſo be taken with hys kynge, the whiche (by this meanes) can no further proceede. Then thou ſhalte playe the kynges Byſhopp to the third houſe of his Queene: And if he remoue the Paune of his queenes byſhoppe one ſteppe, thou ſhalte ſet thy kynges knight, in the ſecond houſe of the kynge, and he will playe hys kynge to the ſecond houſe of the quéenes Byſhoppe.

Therfore thou shalt play thy knyght to ỹ third house of thy kings knight, and if he playe hys quænes Byshop to three houses from his kynge, thou shalt cause thy kyng, to march into his seconde house, frō whence he will geue the checke by hys quænes Byshoppe, settynge hym in the fourthe house of thy kinges knighte, the whiche thou shalte couer by the Paune of thy kinges Byshoppe, remouinge him one steppe: whereby he shall bee forced to retyre, from whēce he came laste. And thou shalte remoue the Paune of thy kinges Rooke one step. And yf he come wyth hys Quænes knyght into the seconde house of hys queene, thou shalte playe thy queenes Byshoppe to the thyrde house of thy kynge, and if he playe his kinges Byshop so farre as vnto the fourthe house of thy quænes knyght, thou shalte cause thy knyght to retyre to the lodgyng of thy queene: and yf he playe the Paune of hys queenes

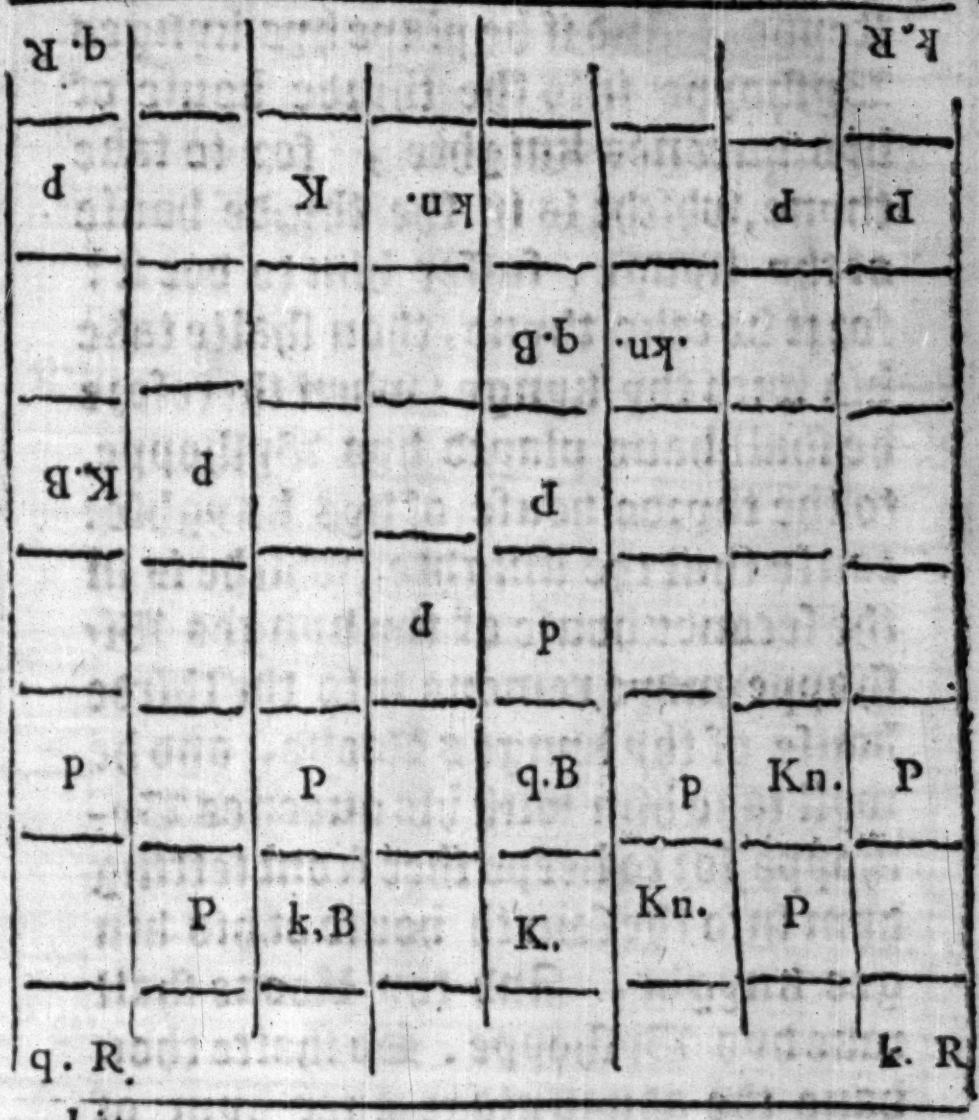
Byshop

Byshoppe one steppe, thou shalt play the Paune of thy queenes Byshoppe one steppe, to the end that if he pusshe hys Paune one steppe more, thou mayste also retyre thy Bishoppe one steppe: but firste he shall retyre hys to the fourthe house of hys queenes Rooke. Then shalte thou sette thy knyghte in the seconde house of thy kynges Byshoppe. And yf he pushe the Paune of hys quœnes Bishoppe, for to take thy Byshoppe, thou shalte retyre him into the seconde house of thy queenes Bishoppe.

white fyde.

And if (in aſſailing to breake thy defences, or to put thy campe in diſorder) he playe the Paune of his queenes knight as farre as he maye: thou ſhalte ouerthrowe his enterpriſe, in marchynge the Paune of thy queenes Rooke one ſteppe.

And



vvhite.

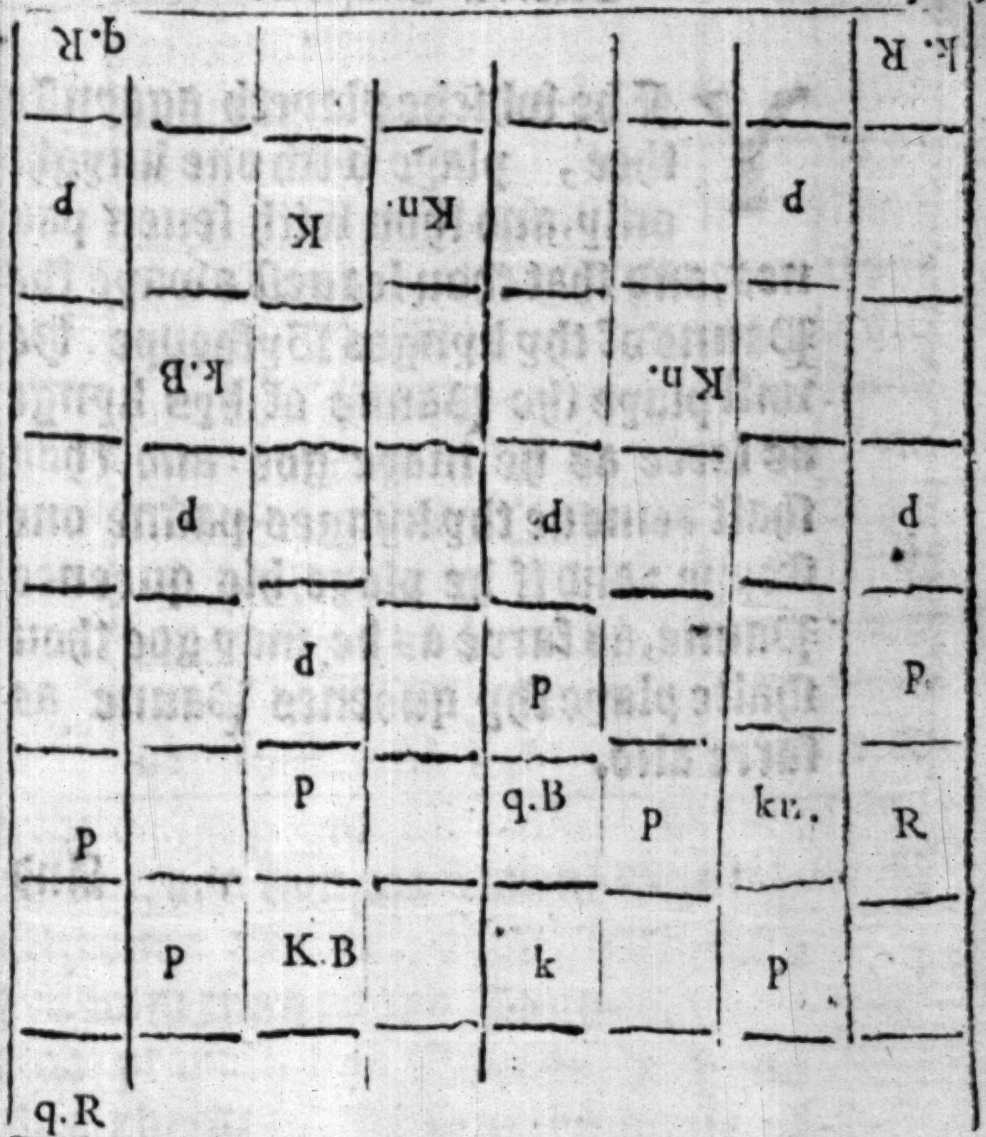
And if (in not beyng able to offende thée on that side) he goe about on the other part to playe the Paune of his kings Roke, euen vnto ỹ fourth house of it, it behoueth that thou stay him for tommynge, in playinge also the

Paune

Paune of thy kynges Kooke, one steppe. And if he playe hys kynges Byshoppe into the thyrde house of hys queenes knighte, for to take thyne, whiche is in the thyrde house of thy kynge, suffer him to doe it: for if he take thyne, thou shalte take his with thy kynge: when therefore he shall haue played hys Byshoppe, to the thyrde house of hys knyghte: cause that the knighte, (whiche is in the seconde house of thy kynges Bishoppe) maye remoue into the thirde house of thy kynges Kooke, and he wyll take him with his queenes Byshoppe, for to keepe thee from setting hym into the fourth house of his kingee knyght. And thy Kooke shall take hys Byshoppe. So shalte thou haue the aduauntage ouer hym of two Paunes: and also thy game shal bee sette in suche sorte that thou

mayest

mayest easelye make a quéene of one of thy Paunes, of the kynges syde. And therefore thou canste not fayle to winne the game,



white.

Howe

Hovv he ought to playe to vvhom is geuen the aduauntage of a knight in the ſteade of the paune of the kyngs Biſhoppe.

The.vi. Chapter.

YF he whiche playeth agaynſte thee, playe with one knyght only, and thou with ſeuen paunes, and that thou leaueſt awaye the Paune of thy kynges Byſhoppe. He will playe the Paune of hys kynge as farre as he maye goe: and thou ſhalt remoue thy kynges paune one ſteppe: and if he playe his queenes Paune, as farre as he may goe thou ſhalte playe thy queenes Paune as farre alſo.

And

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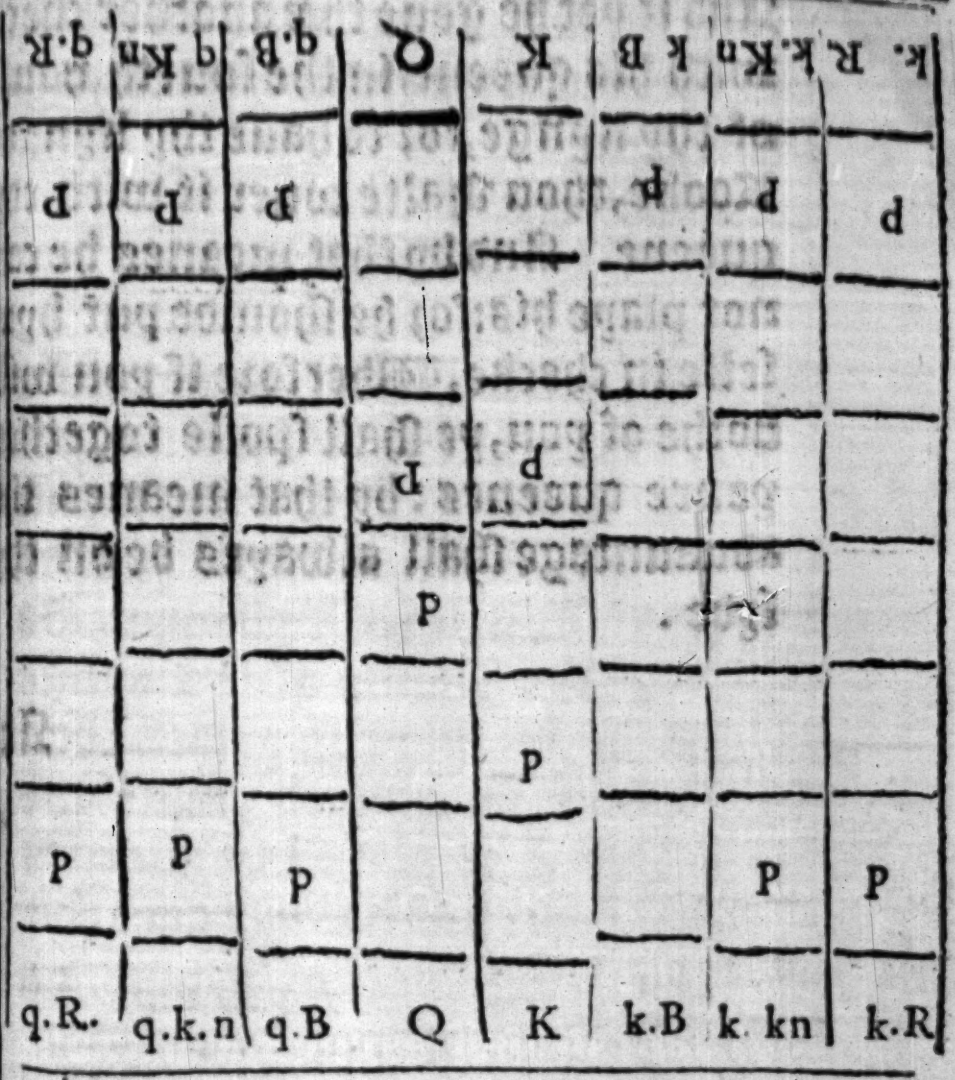
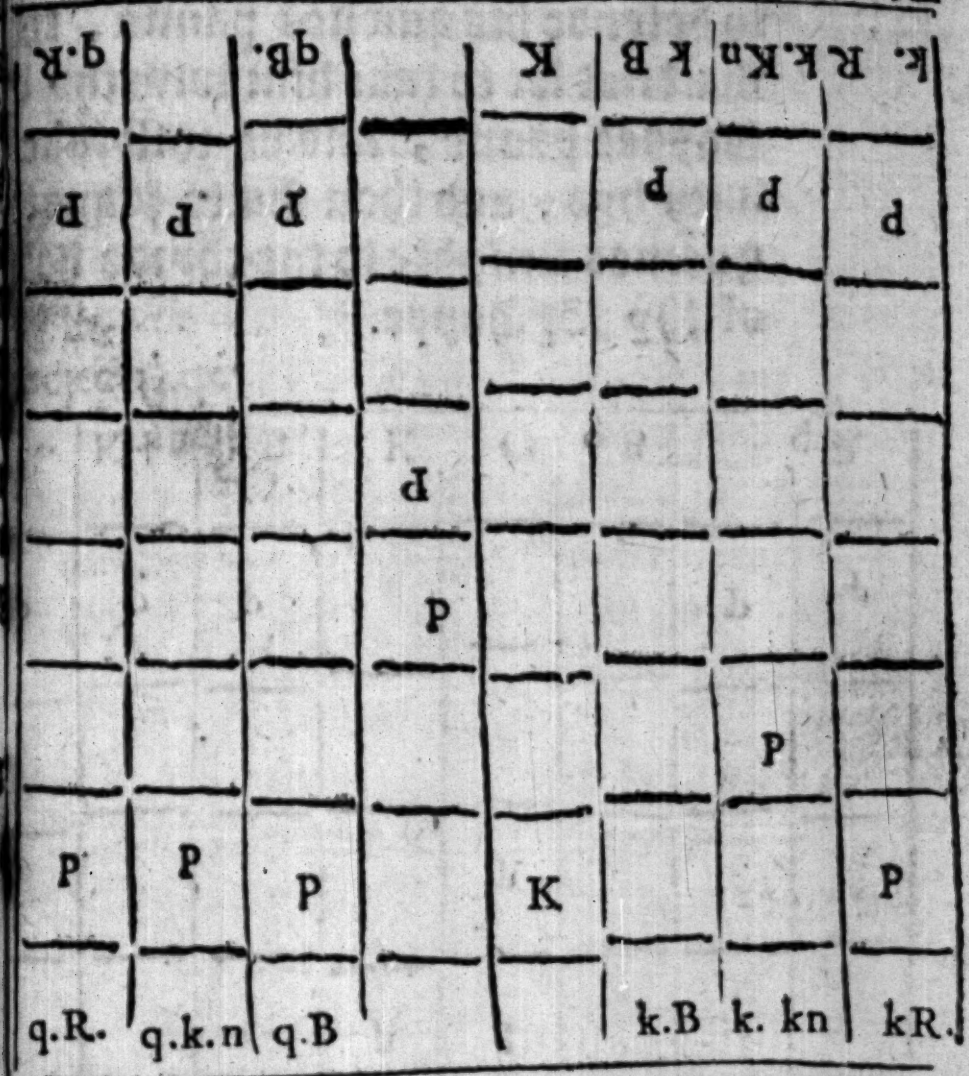


vvhite.

And yf hys kynges Paune take thy Queenes Paune, thou shalte take hys with thy kynges Paune.

And yf wyth hys Queene he geue thee checke in the fourthe house of thy kinges Rooke thou shalt couer it with

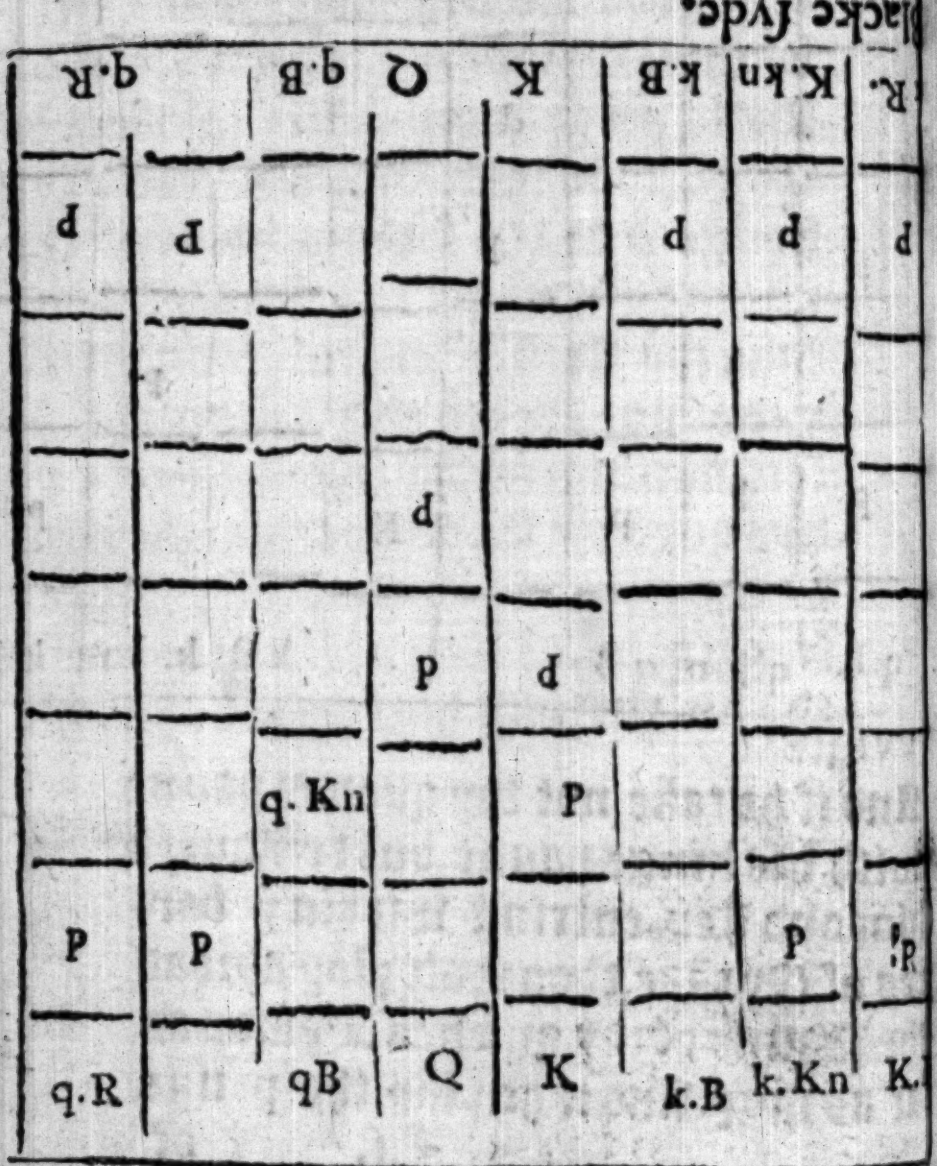
with the paune of thy kings knigh
And if yet he geue thée another chec
with his queene, in the fourth hous
of thy kynge, for to haue thy kynge
Rooke, thou shalte couer it with th
queene. And by that meanes he ca
not playe his: for he shoulde put hy
selfe in checke. Wherfore if you wi
bothe of you, ye shall spoile togethe
youre queenes: by that meanes th
aduauntage shall alwayes be on th
syde.



vvhite.

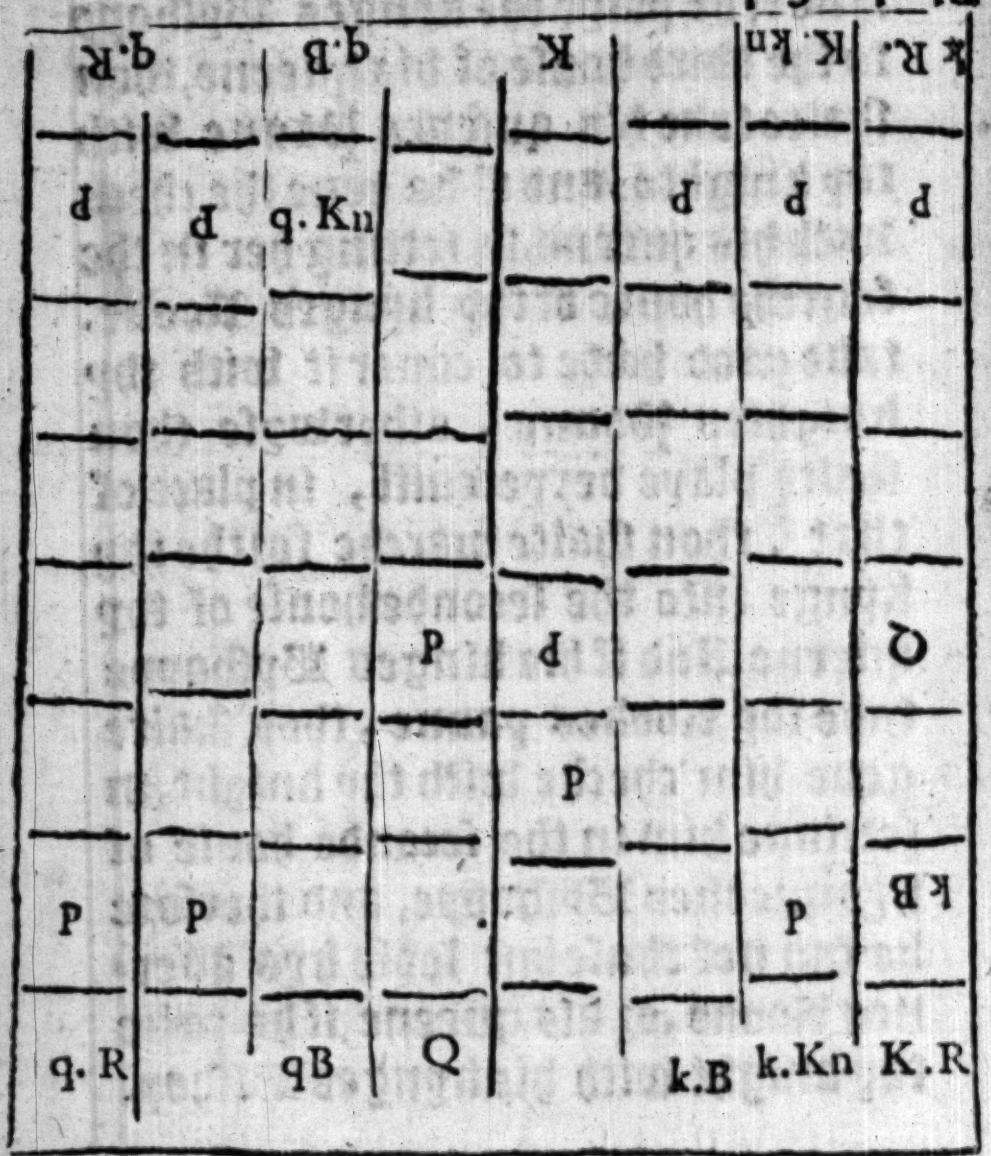
And if he take not thy quenes paune with his kings paune, but remoueth him one stepe, entring within ỹ barres of thy cãpe, thou shalt play abroad the Paune of thy quœnes Byshop as far as may. And if he play the paune

of his quéenes Bishop one stepe, t
to defende his quéenes paune, tho
shalt not let to take him with thy b
shoppes paune, and he will take
with hys, and thou shalte playe th
quéenes Knighte to the thyrde hou
of thy Bychoppe.



And if he playe the kynges Byſhopp to the third houſe of his queene, thou ſhalte take his quéenes Paune with thy knighte, and if he geue the check with his queene, in ſetting her in the fourthe houſe of thy kynges Rooke, take good héede to couer it with thy knightes Paune, otherwyſe thou ſhalte playe verye euill, in place of that, thou ſhalte marche forthe thy kynge into the ſeconde houſe of thy queene. And if his kinges Byſhoppe take thy Rookes paune, thou ſhalte geue him checke with thy knight, in ſettinge him in the ſeconde houſe of hys queenes Byſhoppe, and therfore he can not chuſe but looſe hys queenes Rooke, or his queene, if he toke thy knight with his kynges Biſhop.

Blacke syde.



white syde.

But if after that thou hast plated thy queenes knight into the thirde house of the Bysshop, he playe not his kynges Bysshoppe to the thyrde house of his quene: but play his kings knight

to

to the thirde house of his Bishopp: or his quænes Bysshoppe to the thyrde house of the kynge, for to saue hys quænes Paune, thou shalt geue him checke with thy kynges Bysshop, settynge hym in the fourth house of his quænes knight.

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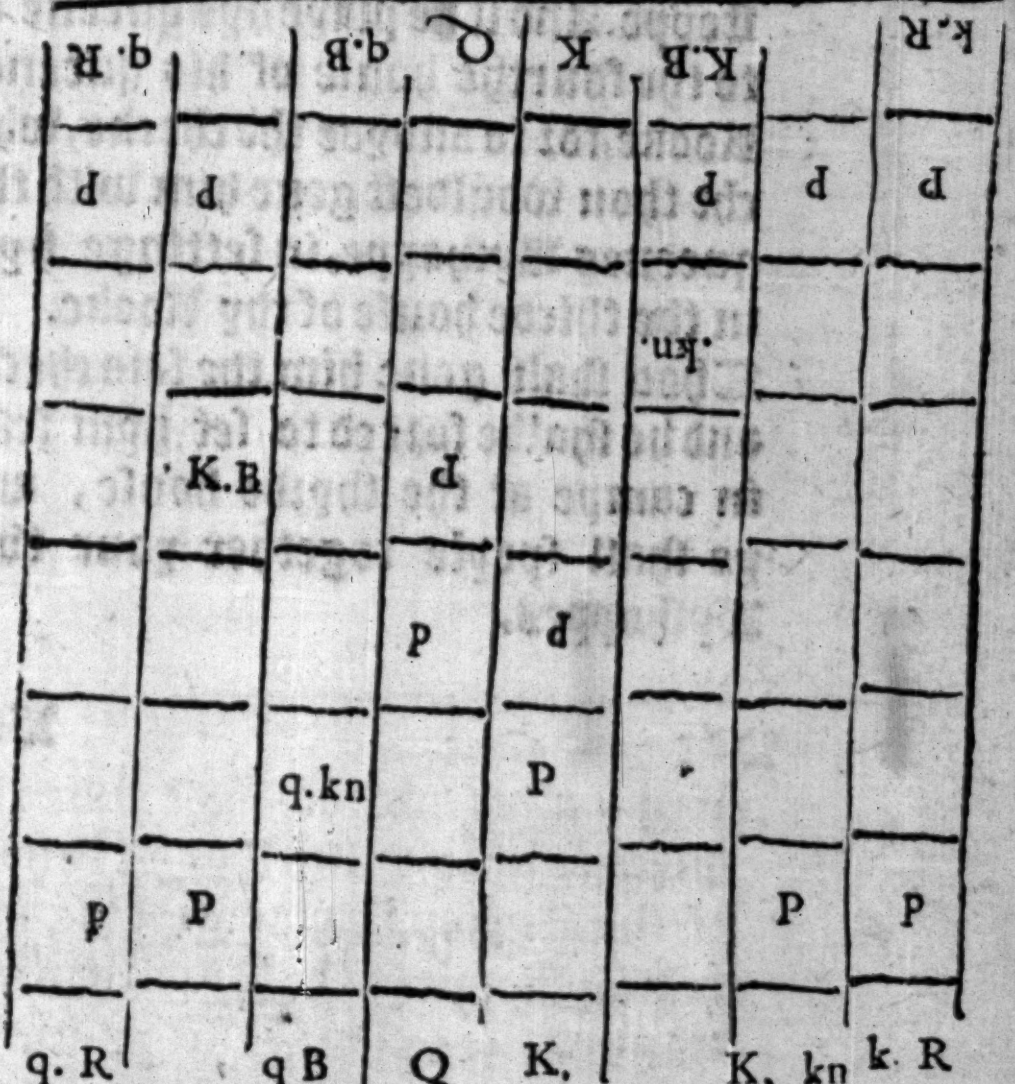
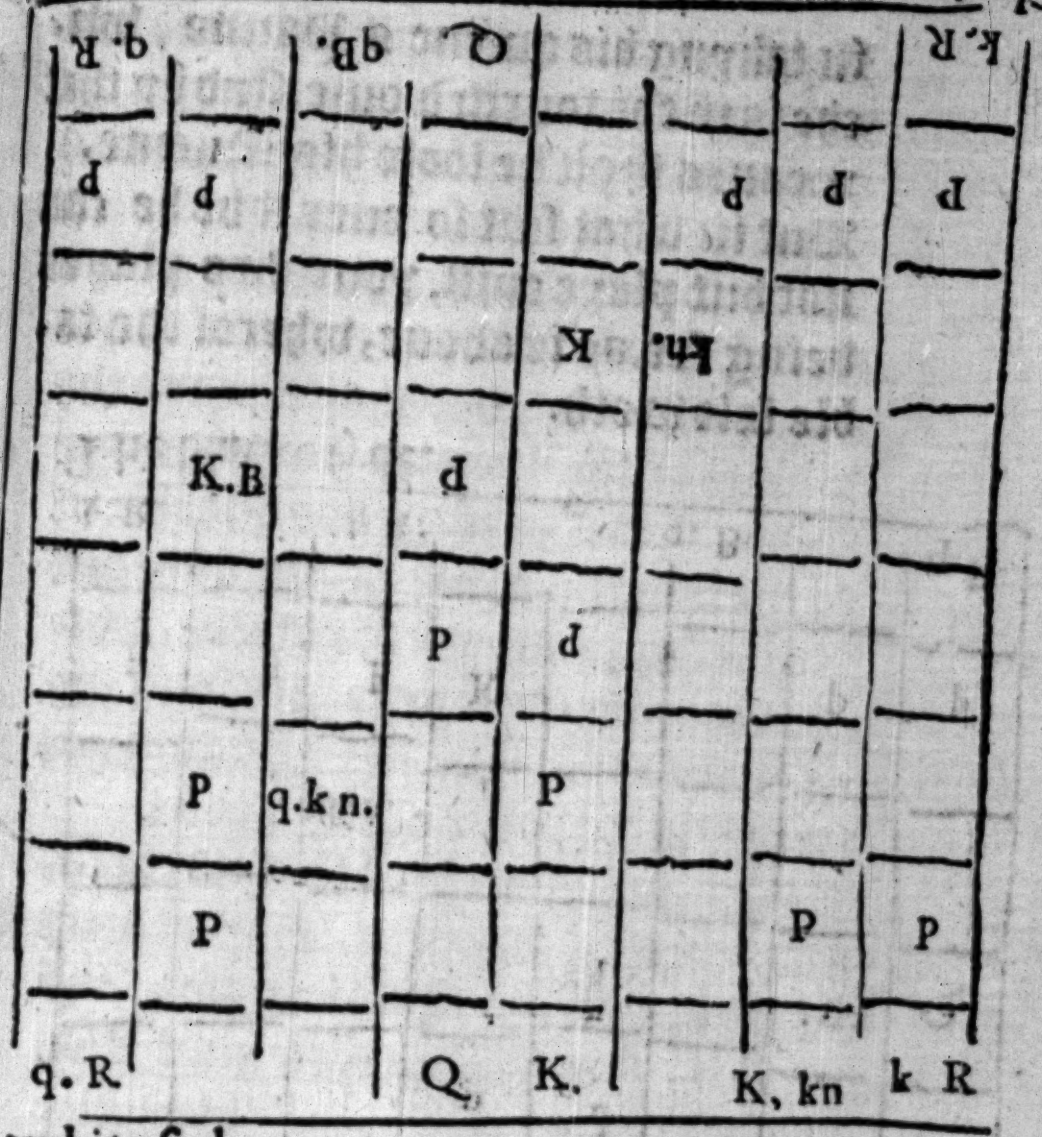


vvhite.

And

And if he couer it with his queenes Byſhop, thou ſhalte playe thy quéne to the fourthe houſe of thy queenes Rooke. And if he couer it not with his Biſhoppe, but ſet his King in his thyrde houſe, his game ſhalbe euyll appoynted: for thou ſhalte playe the Paune of thy queenes knyghte one ſteppe. And if he playe hys queene in to the fourthe houſe of his queenes Rooke, for to auoyde the checke, whiche thou wouldeſt geue him with thy queenes Byſhoppe, in ſettinge hym in the thirde houſe of thy Rooke. Thou ſhalt geue him the ſaid check, and he ſhalbe forced to ſet hym ſelfe in campe at the thyrde houſe, and ye ſhall ſpoyle together your two Byſhoppes.

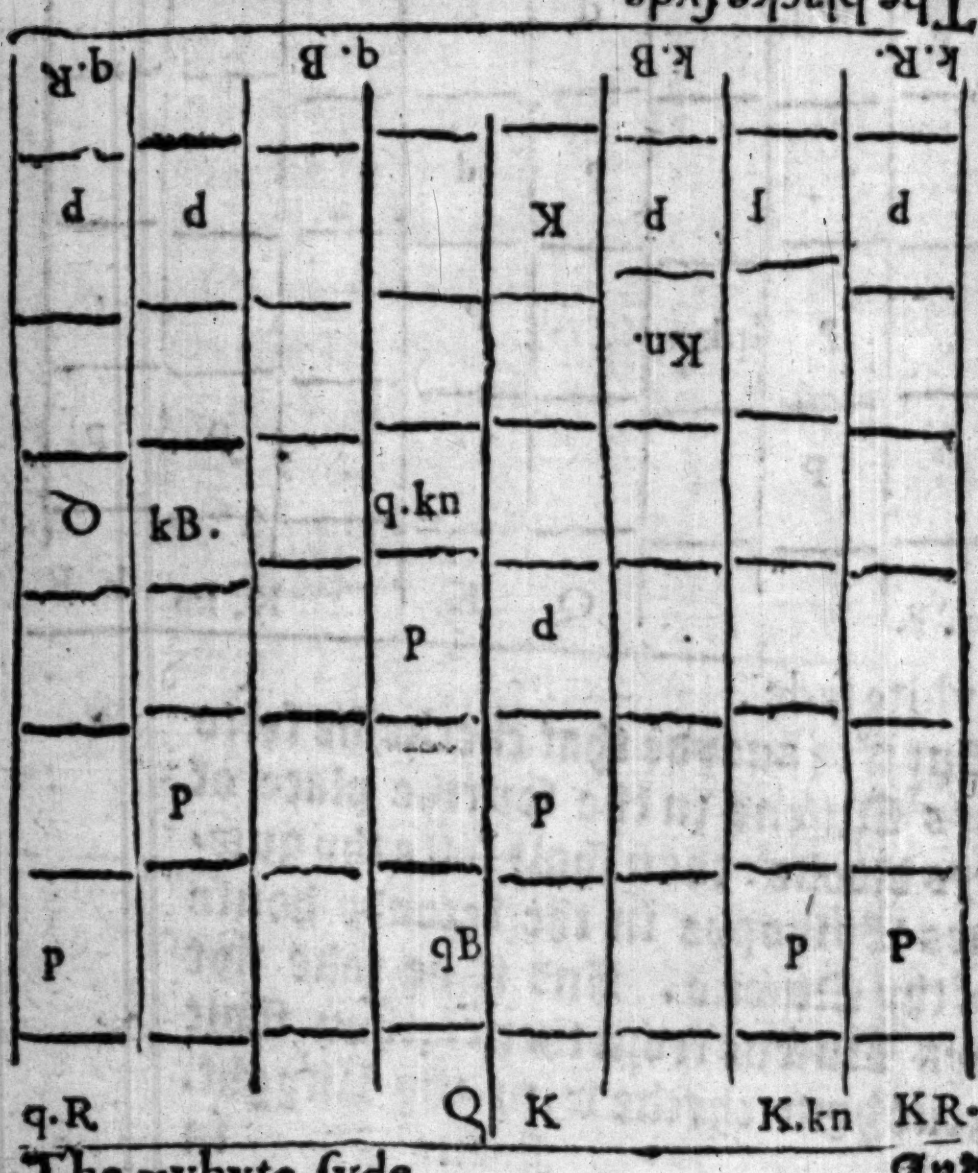
But



vvhite syde.

But if to auoyde that checke, he sette hys Quéene in the fourthe place of hys Rooke: thou shalt sette thy quéenes Byshoppe in the seconde house of thy Quéene. And if he take not hys Quéene from thence, thou shalt geue hym checke with thy Knyght,

in takyng his quéene s Paune, whi-che is in the fourth house. And by that meanes shall he loose his Quéene. But in what sort so euer it be he can not but playe euill, your two playes being set, as is aboue, wherof the table folowyth.



The vvhyte syde.

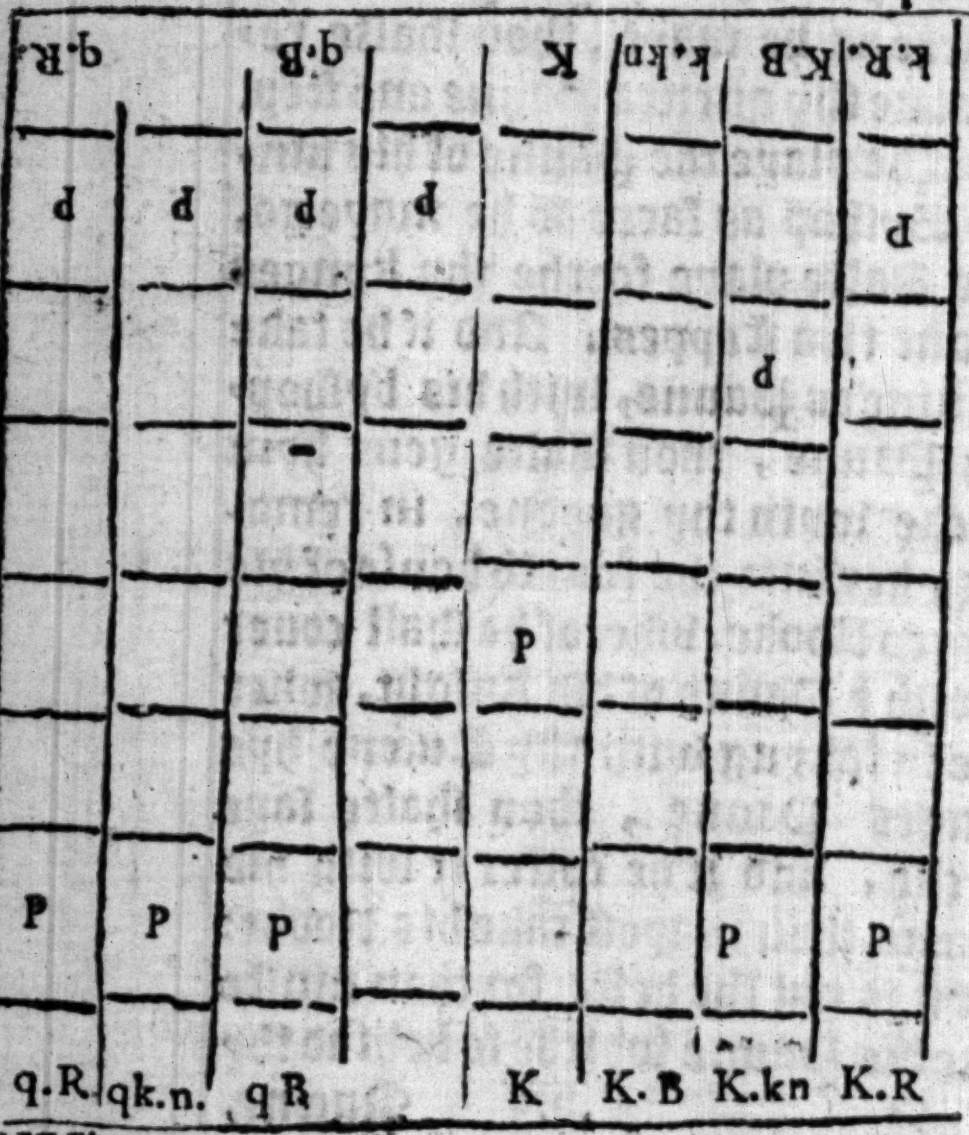
And

A nother maner of playing vvith the aduauntage of a knight, for the paune of the kynges Byshoppe.

The. vii. chapter.

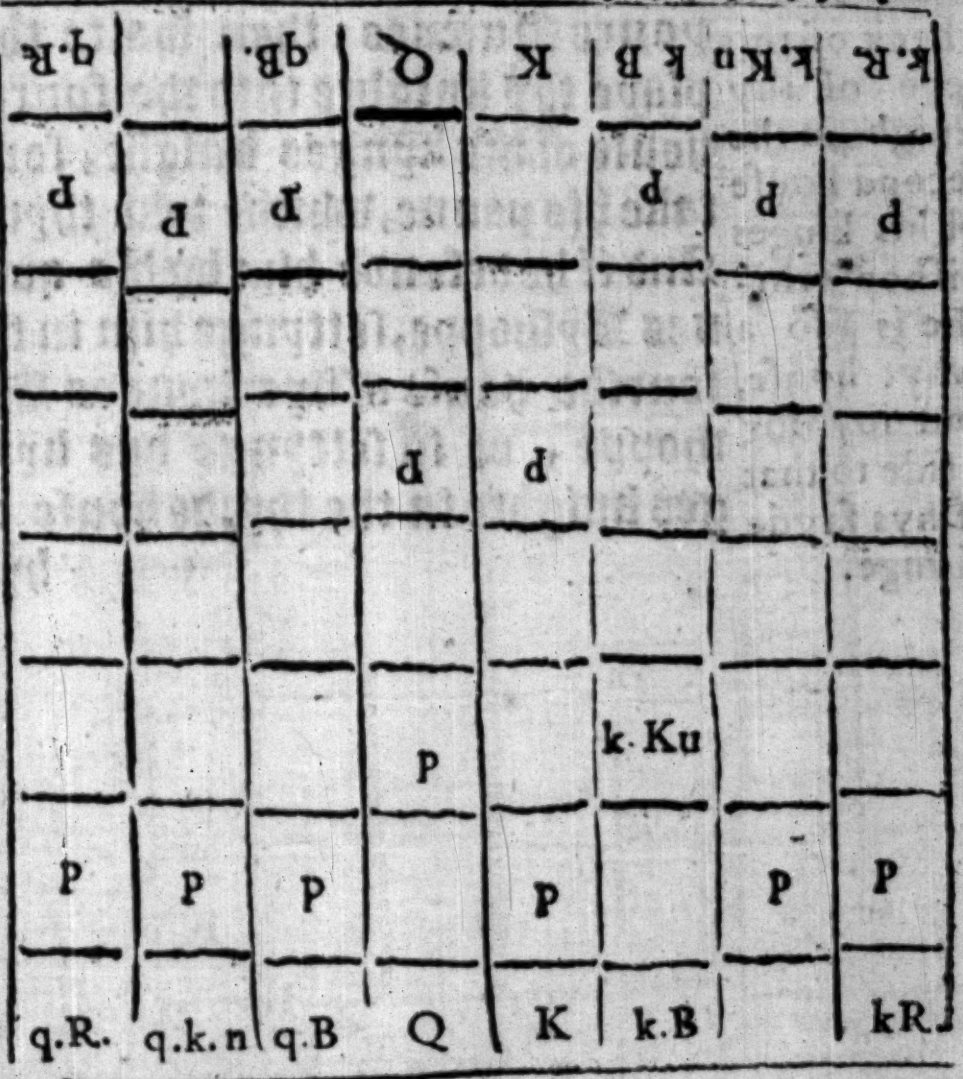
IF he playe his kinges Paune, as farre as he maye, thou shalte remoue thy quenes Paune one stepe, and if he playe the Paune of his kinges Byshop as farre as he maye go, thou shalte playe forthe thy kynges Paune two steppes. And if he take thy kinges Paune, with his byshoppes Paune, thou shalte geue hym checke wyth thy queene, in remouing her into the fourth house of his kinges Rooke, wherof he shall couer it with ỹ Paune of his knight, wherfore in takyng with thy Quéene hys kynges Paune, thou shalte saye checke, and if he couer it with his quéene, thou mayest take his Rooke: but it is not the best, for thou muste take his Paune whiche is behind thy

Quéene, to the ende that in takynge thyne with hys Quéene, thou mayste retake his with thy quénes Paune. So shalte thou haue the aduauntage free of a Knight. And if he playe of



And

another fashion, to wit, his kynges Paune two steppes, & thou thy quées nes Paune one steppe, and his quæ- nes Paune as farre as he may, thou shalt play thy kynges knyghte to the thyrde house of the Byshoppe.



The vvhite syde.

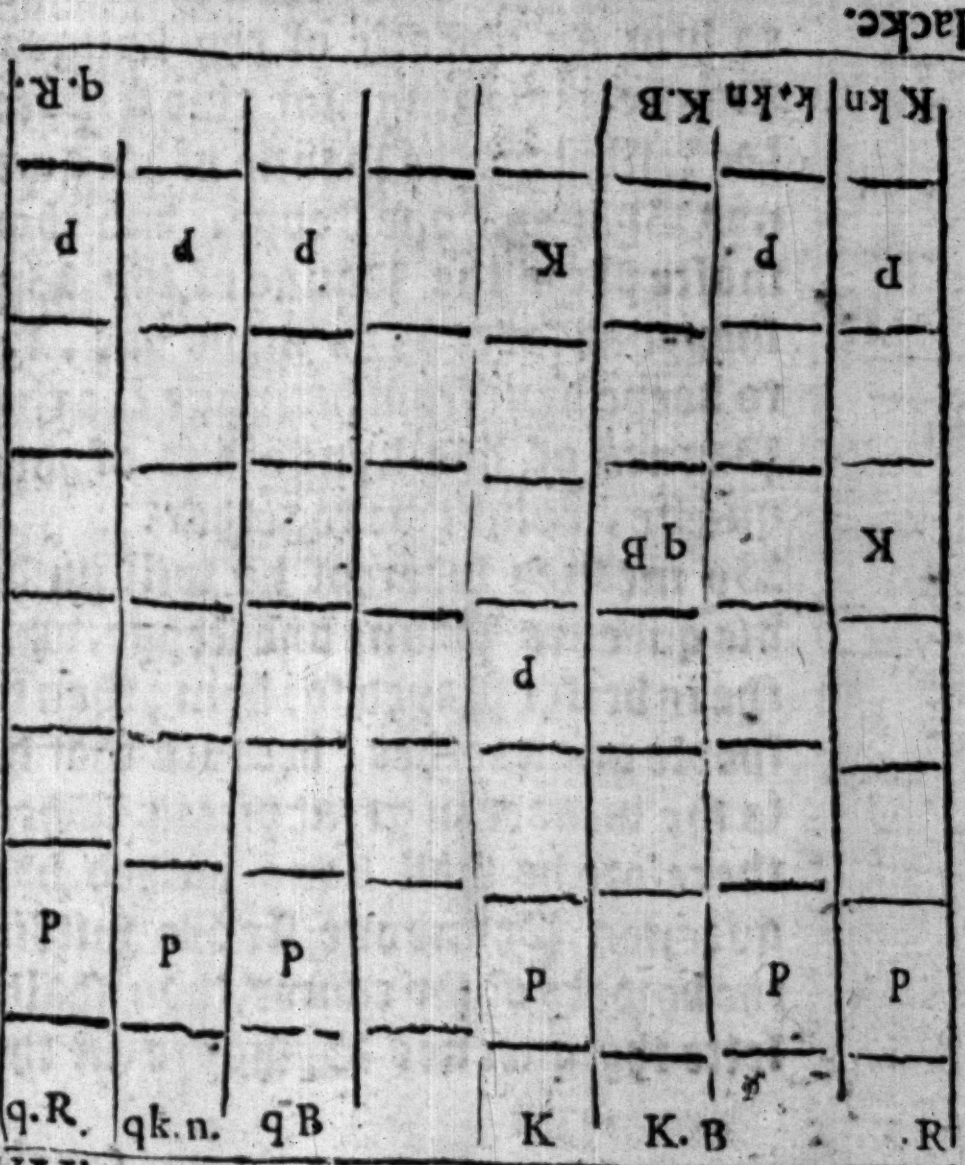
And

It semeth that this play is false for his kyng had not stayed, and was yet in his whyt house which is out of the check of this lepe of thy knight, in the second house of his kinges bishop whiche is also a whyt house, and ioyning a side to that of hys sayde Kynge.

And he wyll not pushe hys kynges Paune vpon thy knight for to take him: for thy quéenes Paune should take his, not withstandyng if these two Paunes take one another, and he take thyne with his quéenes Paune, ye shall spoyle together youre Quéenes: then shalte thou playe thy knighte into the fourthe house of his kynges knight, for to take his paune, whiche take thyne. And if he defende him by his quéenes Byshoppe, settynge him in the fourthe house of hys kynges Byshoppe, or in settynge hys kynges knighte in the thyrde house of

hys

hys kynges Bysshoppe, thou shalte geue hym checke with thy knighte, in takyng the Paune of hys kynges Bysshoppe, for in drawing him selfe out of the checke, to take his Rooke, than shall hys losse be euident.



And

And if he puſhe not his kynges paunt vpon thy knyght, but playe his kynges Byſhop to the thyrd houſe of his quæne: ſuffre not his kynges Paune to deſcende vpon thy knight, and for to tourne him away thou ſhalt make to him an obſtacle of thy kynges Paune, remouing him two ſteppes. He will playe the Paune of his quéenes Byſhoppe one ſteppe, and thou ſhalte playe the Paune of thy Byſhoppe as farre as he maye goe, for to keepe hym from hauynge the two Pauues of hys kynge and of hys quéne, bothe two together.

By meanes whereof he will puſhe his queenes Paune one ſteppe, whiche is better played for hym, then to ſpoyle one another, becauſe that he is the weaker in great pieces. When therefore he ſhall haue puſhed hys queenes Paune one ſteppe within the borders of thy campe, thou ſhalte ſette thy queenes Byſhoppe in the

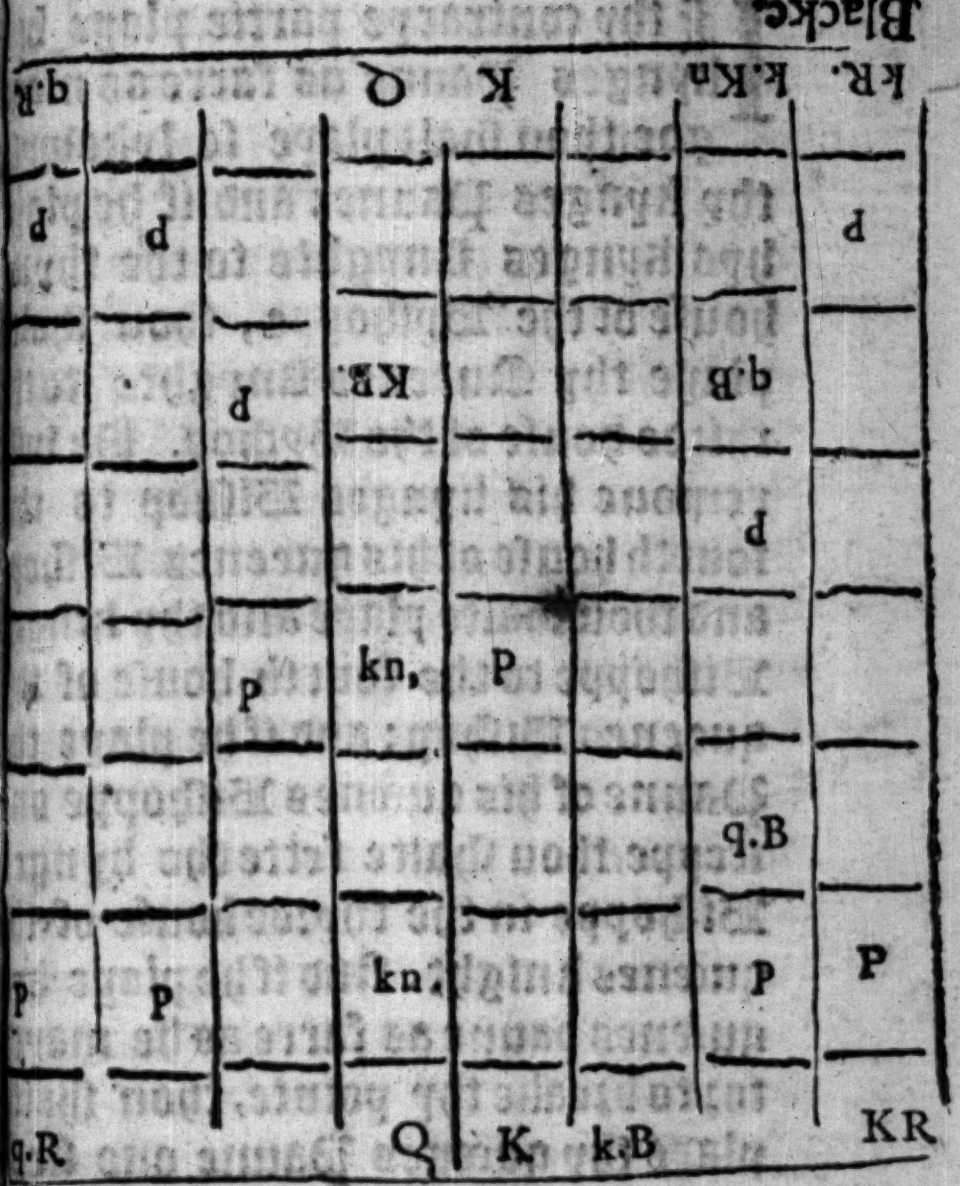
fourthe

fourth house of hys kynges Knight, for to take hys queene (the whyche for to resist) he wil remoue the paune of his kynges Byshoppe, one steppe, whyche will cause to retyre thy Byshop to the fourth house of thy Rooke And if he playe the other kynges Knighte hys two steppes, thou shalte retyre thy Byshoppe into the thirde house of thy kynges Knyghte, and yf he wyll breake thy barres in playing the Paune of his kyngs Byshop one step: thou shalt take him with thy kinges paune & if he take thy Paune wt his quéenes Byshop, thou shalte play thy quenes knight into ỹ secõd house

of

of thy Quéene, for to hinder alwayes that hys kynges Paune doe not deſcende into thy campe, but if peraduenture he doe deſcende after that draughte made, thou ſhalt take hym with thy quéenes Paune, and if hys Bychoppe take thy paune, thou ſhalt take hys Biſhoppe with thy knyght, and if he take not thy paune with his Bychoppe, thou ſhalte take his other Queenes Paune wyth thy kynges knighte. So ſhall he bée weaker then thou aſwell in great Cheaſtmen as in ſmall.

Howe



vhyte.

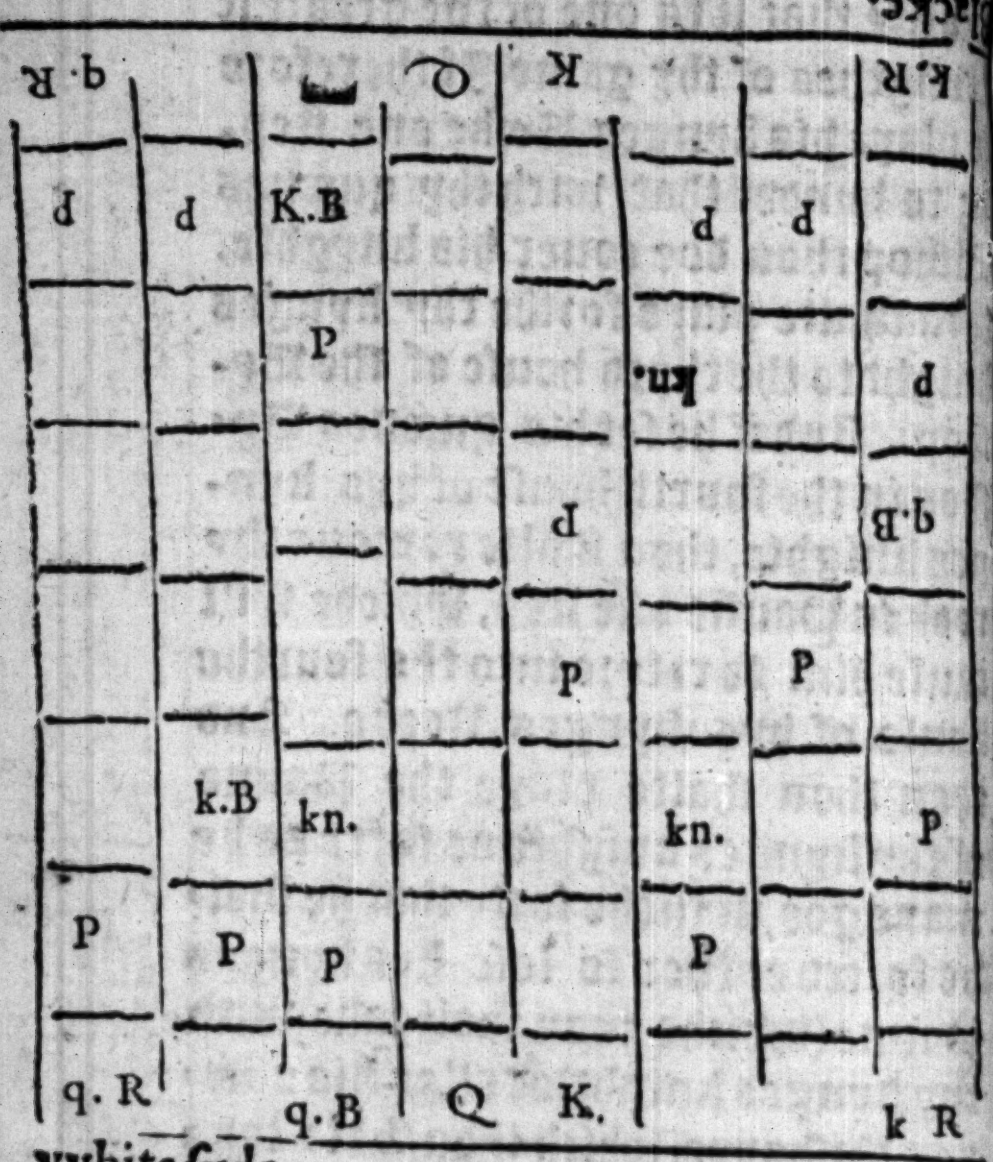
'ovv he ought to playe to vvhom is geuen the aduauntage of a knight.

The. viii. Chapter.

If thy contrarye partie playe hys
kynges Paune as farre as may
goe, thou shalt playe so lykewyse
thy kynges Paune: and if he play
hys kynges Knyghte to the thyrd
house of the Byshoppe, thou shalt
playe thy Queenes Knyghte to the
thirde house of the Byshop. Ye will
remoue his kynges Bishop to the
fourth house of his queenes Bishop
and thou shalte playe also thy kinges
Bishoppe to the fourth house of thy
queenes Bishop: and if he playe the
Paune of his quéenes Bishoppe one
steppe, thou shalte sette tho kynges
Bishoppe in the thyrde house of the
quénes knight. And if he playe hys
quénes paune as farre as he maye,
for to breake thy pointe, thou shalte
playe thy quéenes Paune one step,
and if he take thy kynges Paune
with his quénes Paune, thou shalte
take his with that of thy Quéene.
And what thyng soeuer it be hinder
hym alwayes, if it be possible, for
takynge of thy kynges Paune, be-

cause

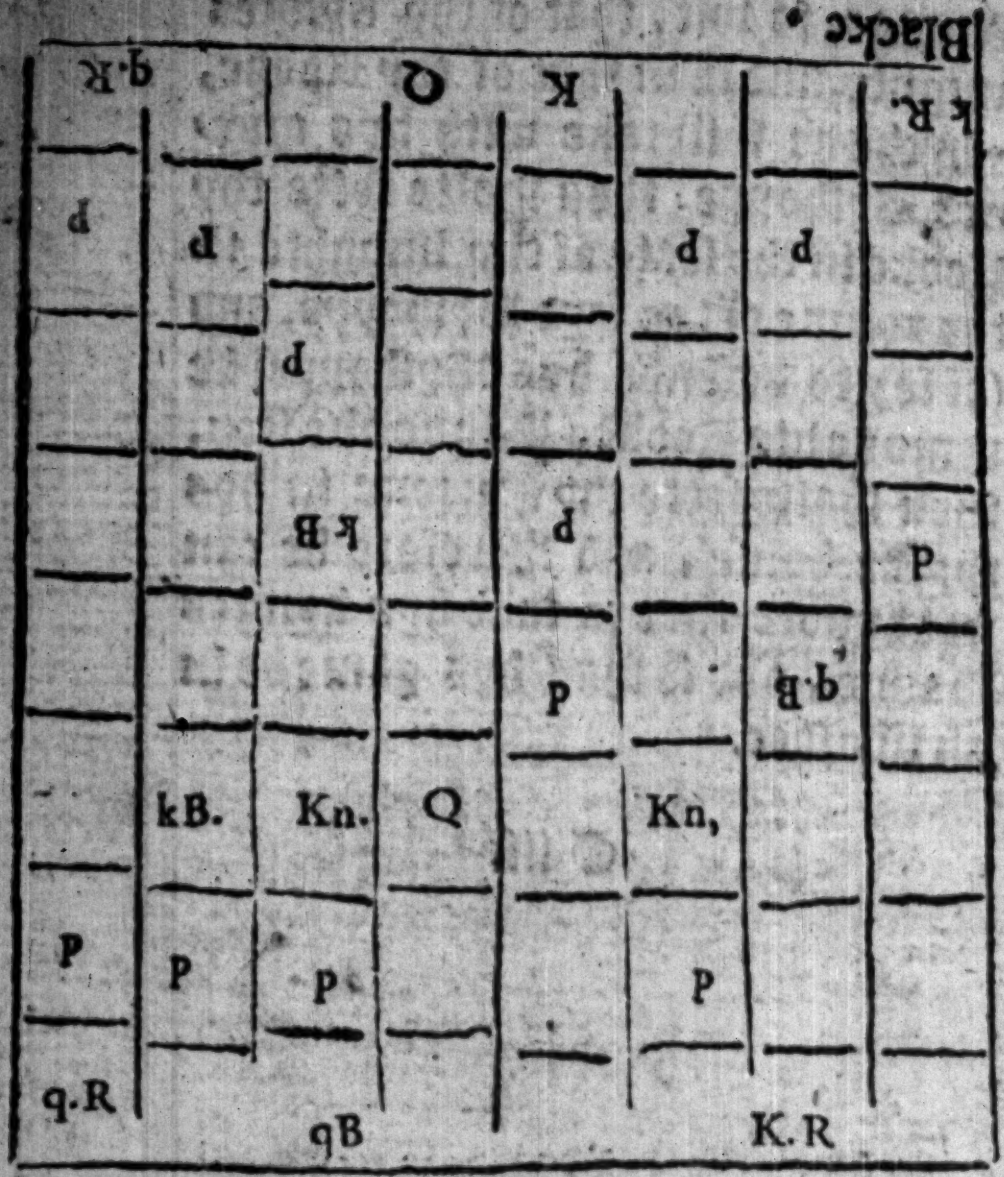
because that it is one of the greate ſtrengthes of thy game. If therefore the playe his kynges Rooke one ſtep, for to hynder that with thy quéenes Bishop thou doe couer his knyghte, thou ſhalte playe forthe thy kynges knight to the thyrd houſe of the Bishop. And if he ſet his quéenes Bishop in the fourth houſe of hys kynges knighte, thou ſhalte remoue thy tookes Paune one ſtep, whiche will cauſe him to retyre into the fourthe houſe of hys kynges Rooke. And then thou ſhalte playe the Paune of thy kynges knighte as farre as he maye goe, in ſuche ſorte that he ſhalbe forced eyther to loſe hys kynges Paune (whiche thou ſhalt take with thy kynges knight) or elles his quéenes Bishoppe (which thou ſhalt take with thy knyghtes Paune) if he retire not one roume backe warde.



But if (in takynge with his knigh
the Paune of thy Kinges knygh
he bee content too loose thee sam
Knyghte, for to winne thy two
Paun

Paunes, to wit, that of thy kynges knighte, and then that of thy Rooke, whyche he will take with hys quéenes Byshoppe: thou shalte sette thy Rooke in the seate of thy knyghte in the roume of the sayd Byshoppe, and (if for to defende hys Byshoppe) he remoue his Rookes Paune one stey, thou shalte sette thy Queene in hys thyrde house, and therefore he can not hynder thee to take hys kynges Paune, and so shall hys game be in an ill order.

The Cheastes playe



The ende of the Cheastes Playe.